

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: "Allan Fritsche" <fritsche@msn.com>  
Subject: 1934 Radio News  
Message-ID: <UPMAIL03.199701192354430394@msn.com>

Hi Gang, while looking through some of my old magazines today, I found this old article in a Radio-News Circa 1934 called: NEEDED RADIO INVENTIONS by Irving J. Saxl, Ph.D.

It stated: Can you invent these?

1. An entirely new and practical low-priced television system or.
2. A combination of known television ideas into a new and practical low priced television system.
3. A portable pocket-sized transmitter and receiver with self contained power supply capable of working 25 miles.
4. A perfected system of eliminating static in radio reception that can be attached to any set.
5. An automatic volume control system that entirely eliminates fading and that would bring in all stations, local and distance, with exactly the same volume.

It then goes on to say, that " A practical solution of any one of the above would be worth Millions of dollars to the inventor."

Now my point, I think 1,2,3 have been done, What about 3 and 4?

BTW, love to read the few 1930 Radio-News Mag's that I own.  
Some great articles By James Millen and others.

Peace  
Al  
fritsche@msn.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Subject: RE: 1934 Radio News  
Message-ID: <Chameleon.4.01.2.970119235433.jproc@>

Al,

>3. A portable pocket-sized transmitter and receiver with self contained power supply capable of working 25 miles.

I'm sure that if two hand held transceivers were located atop a hill, this could easily be achieved. The second best qualifier would be a cell phone.

>4. A perfected system of eliminating static in radio reception that can be >attached to any set.

Yes the technology is here but its not yet in commercial use. It was presented at our radio club one evening, but lacking any handouts, I have totally forgotten most of the system. It's designed for automotive use and is based on a grid of low powered digital FM transmitters that guarantee static and fade free reception everywhere, including tunnels and underpasses.

Regards,

-----  
Jerry Proc VE3FAB  
E-mail: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Radio Restoration Volunteer  
HMCS Haida Naval Museum  
Toronto, Ontario  
-----

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: dr.electron@juno.com (Richard L Paton)  
Subject: RE: 545/547/549  
Message-ID: <19970119.051358.8854.1.dr.electron@juno.com>

Hi, Bill.

Question: Is a 545 feasibly modifiable to trigger as well or close to as well as the other TEK's you mentioned? I'm glad you brought it up. I'd forgotten those, I think they were somewhat scarce due to \$\$\$, compared to the workhorse, but not cheap 545. I've got a 19 fifty something Tek catalog with list prices someplace ( Paper Mountain again! ). Was a 545 like, \$ 5,450.00? I have to find that paper !

Thanks, Rich P

# # #

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Bill Sorsby <bill.sorsby@dlep1.itg.ti.com>  
Subject: RE: 545/547/549  
Message-ID: <199701192326.RAA11342@dlep1.itg.ti.com>

At 07:15 AM 1/19/97 -0600, Rich P. wrote:

>Question: Is a 545 feasibly modifiable to trigger as well or close to as  
>well as the other TEK's you mentioned? I'm glad you brought it up. I'd  
>forgotten those, I think they were somewhat scarce due to \$\$\$, compared  
>to the workhorse, but not cheap 545. I've got a 19 fifty something Tek  
>catalog with list prices someplace ( Paper Mountain again! ). Was a 545  
>like, \$ 5,450.00?

According to Stan's book, the 545 ranged in price from \$1450 in 1958 to  
\$2100 in 1973. The 547 was \$2350 in 1974 and the 549 was \$2700 in 1974.  
Earlier prices would of course be more interesting than end-of-life prices.  
Maybe somebody else has that info.

Since the tunnel diodes, as used in the 547 and 549 triggering circuits,  
are, according to list member reports, unobtainable, I'd guess that  
converting a 545 to have 547 triggering would be nearly impossible.

Perhaps Stan or Hank knows of a feasible modification to improve the 545's  
triggering. Better yet, keep looking for a 547. Several 547's have been  
listed on BoatAnchors during the last year (although good luck shipping one.)

Regards,  
Bill Sorsby, N5BU            bill.sorsby@dlep1.itg.ti.com  
Grapevine, TX 76051

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: "Larry Bearse" <lbearse@mail1.nai.net>  
Subject: Re: 6146's  
Message-ID: <199701191507.KAA09240@mail1.nai.net>

> Date: Thursday, January 16, 1997 2:47 PM  
>  
> I recently got some 6146's from an auction. These appear to have been  
used  
> but look ok for whatever that's worth. They came in plain white boxes  
and  
> under the writing that says 6146 is the figure "35/54" or "35/66". Could  
> these figures represent something? Any ideas? Are there testing figures  
or  
> parameters for these? Also, are the 6146B's the same as the non b' and  
when  
> you use them in a pair do you put B's with B's etc?

>  
> Thanks for informing this ignorant old ham.  
>  
> Chris K04QW  
>

Hi, Chris I think I may know about those particular 6146's. They sound like tubes that were sold by NH6LF, Randy who used to live here in East Hartford, CT and he was selling tubes and BA stuff from a little store in Manchester, CT that was named (by me) The RF Hole. Anyway, he had tens of thousands of tubes, but not all in boxes, so he got some boxes somewhere and sometimes handmade up some boxes, tested them and marked and boxed the tubes. The 35/54 and 35/66 I believe means that the tube in the box rated a 35 out of a possible max of 54 or 66 on his tube tester. I can't tell you what tube tester for sure, he had several! But it's a good chance it was a TV-7. Randy is still in business, but not in CT anymore. He is in Clearfield, Utah now, and still a good source of tubes. If anyone needs his address, I will dig it up.

Larry, WA1LGQ  
lbearse@ct1.nai.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: arc5@ix.netcom.com (David Stinson )  
Subject: A Response....  
Message-ID: <199701190933.BAA26410@dfw-ix11.ix.netcom.com>

No, no, Henry. If you're going to try to take me to the wood shed on a public list, you're going to get a public response. That's only fair.  
Yes, Jack,...this is my last and only word on it, so you don't need to warn me.

After all that wind, here's the bottom line, Henry.  
If I give a man a gun and he carelessly shoots himself in the foot, I don't need to know anything else about him to know he's an idiot. His credentials and past achievements are irrelevant.

Just so, the fuzzy thinking of today's academia makes them unsuitable stewards of our nation's heritage. Accolades and honors and even friendship are irrelevant. Their decision-making process is faulty. Case Closed.

D. Stinson

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Stanley Siegel <siegels@turing.law.nyu.edu>  
Subject: A Response.... -Reply  
Message-ID: <s2e28ba0.002@turing.law.nyu.edu>

Prejudice -- against professors or anyone else -- has no place on this list or any other. Our hobby, our nation, and our national security have benefitted greatly from academics -- from Samuel F.B. Morse (professor of fine arts at NYU) to Einstein and beyond -- and the benefits continue. Criticise individual, named people for their mistakes and oversights; but don't condemn a class or group for what some members may (or may not) have done.

73, (Professor, formerly Capt., USAF) Stan, W2ST

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: mirage!pamars@uucp-1.csn.net (P.A.Marshall)  
Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times  
Message-ID: <9701190221.AA02949@mirage>

Henry van Cleef writes:

>

> The "super" has piqued my curiosity for some time, and I have never  
> seen anything that documented why RCA and Armstrong chose it.

>

The "super" was, I think you will find, from "super-audible". From the march 1929 QST, page 10 "The most elementary form of super-heterodyne comprises first an oscillating detector tuned to give not an audible, but a super-audible beat..." "the ordinary ... autodyne being used in this role - and the super-audible or intermediate frequency..."

>From 'Henley's 222 Radio Circuit Designs', 1924 edition, page 185 "The most sensitive and the most selective ... receivers are those that are based on the super-heterodyne principle. Briefly this principle consists in modulating the incoming frequency that carries the signal with the output of a local oscillator whose frequency differs from the incoming frequency by any desired super-audible frequency, say 50,000 cycles per second, and then amplifying this super-audible frequency to any desired degree before it is fully detected." There is no use of the term "intermediate frequency", rather the "amplification of the super-audible frequency" I am sure I have a text book example of the use of "super-audible" but I was not able to put my hands on it, sorry.

Al Marshall	"Real Radios Glow in the Dark"	almarshall@acm.org
1+219.665.5072	Mirage Computers, Inc.	pamars@mirage.angola.in.us

"The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>  
Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times  
Message-ID: <32E17C69.A76@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Hi Gang,

> >what's a hetrodyne receiver?

In keeping with the boatanchor nature of this list, I pulled out the most boatanchorish book in my library, the Compact Oxford English Dictionary. This is the photoreduced edition of the multi-volume Oxford English Dictionary of 2500 airmail thin pages which comes with its own magnifier and is so big and heavy that I have a similar policy towards using it that others here have towards their 'scopes :-). It says:

Superheterodyne (adj) From SUPER(SONIC) and HETERODYNE

A method of radio reception...a signal from a local oscillator is combined with the incoming...to produce an ultrasonic intermediated frequency...

The Oxford also gives the history of the word (my precis) :

The first quoted record of its use is in QST in 1922 discussing the Armstrong "super". Other early quotes describe it as inferior to a regenerative or superregen (same derivation of "super") because the regen sets needed less tubes to achieve the same gain. As late as 1965, Wireless World is quoted: "The various oscillators in superheterodynes have all set their own problems"

Looking up "heterodyne" (from HETERO plus DYNE) reveals that a heterodyne receiver (described in 1908 by Prof Fessenden) worked by combining the received signal with a locally generated oscillation of slightly different frequency. This is what we might call a direct conversion rx today.

>From there we go to lots of other "dynes" - synchrodyne, homodyne, autodyne but that's another story.

73

Morris

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: vancleef@netcom.com (Henry van Cleef)  
Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times (super-heterodyne)  
Message-ID: <199701191047.DAA13504@netcom2.netcom.com>

As P.A.Marshall discourses

>

> Henry van Cleef writes:

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> > seen anything that documented why RCA and Armstrong chose it.

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> The "super" was, I think you will find, from "super-audible". From  
> the march 1929 QST, page 10 "The most elementary form of super-heterodyne  
> comprises first an oscillating detector tuned to give not an audible, but  
> a super-audible beat..." "the ordinary ... autodyne being used in this  
> role - and the super-audible or intermediate frequency..."  
(rest deleted for space)

After my first answer, I dug out

"The legacies of Edwin Howard Armstrong" The Radio Club of America,  
1990.

This is a source book that has the original texts of many of  
Armstrong's papers, as well as other source material on Armstrong, and  
is a gold mine for a researcher who wants to look at original stuff  
and cite it.

All of Armstrong's papers from the 1918-20 period refer to  
"heterodyne" with no comment about "super." The thread picks up with  
an article published by RCA in 1923 and a 1924 paper which refers to  
"super-heterodyne." There is nothing I could find that indicates that  
"super" is not as much market flackerie added by RCA as anything.

In general, heterodyne frequency conversion was described by Hogan in  
1913, apparently as a method to make RF waves audible. As a frequency  
converter from RF HF to RF LF, it was discussed and used by Lucien  
Levy in France (to whom patent priority was granted in the US in 1928)  
and Walter Schottky in Germany, as well as Armstrong, all in 1918. It  
is another "great minds run in the same direction" where at least  
three workers came up with proof-of-principle demonstrations in  
hardware within weeks of each other. It appears that both Levy and  
Schottky came up with identical stuff, unlike the Deforest  
regeneration flap. Schottky, at least, in 1926, viewed all three as  
independent approaches for RF-RF frequency conversion. A much later  
(apparently, written for this book---no date) reviewer, whose

scholarship appears to be excellent, speaks of some dubiousness that always surrounded Levy, as the work he described may have been done by another Frenchman, Laut. Schottky grants Levy priority, for patent purposes. At least one later review notes that Robert Goddard, who filed several patents in radio around 1913, might have been able to claim interference had he pursued it. However, by 1920, Goddard was 100% rockets, and the only further serious involvement with radio of his that I know of was to support Arthur Collins, who used Goddard's designs in early transmitters (1936) to get around RCA's patents successfully. Goddard's patented work, of course, went into public domain in 1930.

The Random House Unabridged Dictionary gives an etymological note of 1920-25, "super(sonic)+heterodyne." No indication, unfortunately, of their source(s) of information. However, supersonic is "above audio frequency", and if the note is correct, implies RF-RF conversion, not BFO-type whistles or attempts to detect by heterodyning two waves with audio/subaudio difference frequencies.

I don't see any hard references to pursue here, and would want to see some quoted statement by either Armstrong or RCA people contemporary (pre-1923) with the change before accepting anything as truth. While there may be claims in articles published as late as 1929, unless they can be linked unquestionably to actions by RCA or Armstrong, I'd suspect them as myth---which happens very quickly in the technological world. The fact that others were offering kit radios and design information for this type of radio front end before RCA (actually GE and Westinghouse built these radios---RCA was a patent pool, not a manufacturer, until 1928-9) introduced theirs, and "super-heterodyne" may have been coined to conceptually disassociate these sets---which were quite late to market---from the prior sets.

Worth noting that since the original superhet radiolas had separate tuning dials for RF and oscillator, and only 84 Khz. offset between high and low beat heterodyne, they could be tuned to either high or low beat, probably with pretty equal results.

Also worth noting that the original superhet radiolas had a number of design features which weren't continued into later designs, although many of them did pop up from time to time much later. The input stage oscillated, and was reflexed further down the set. Houck came up with the 2nd harmonic frequency, to eliminate interaction between the input signal and the oscillator. 2nd harmonic oscillation was common afterward in a few sets, particularly where a 1R5 was used in the traditional 6SA7 configuration for shortwave reception above about 15 Mhz. The Hallicrafters S-27/36 sets used a separate L0 (955) and cathode injection of the L0 signal in a 954 pentode mixer circuit. The L0 was high beat on the lowest band, low beat on the other two.



IF tuning was fixed in the factory, the electronics were sealed in a can and filled with beeswax. Potting the thing didn't give it longevity---indeed, it caused problems of its own.

I was amused to see, in both the RCA and Proc IRE papers, which have nearly identical text, the mention of "two women, untrained in radio, who were able to (essentially, do some good DX reception)" I don't think any of the women on this list can identify with that, because they don't qualify as "untrained"---indeed, quite the opposite. However, it just so happens that I was handed a Radiola portable out of a storeroom in 1948, and know the provenance of the radio, because it came with a bunch of paperwork, and was owned by family members who talked about using it. It was a 1925 set, and the purchasers were my great grandmother, then age 69, and her daughter, then aged 35. The daughter, my great aunt, told me that the set had been purchased in Pittsburgh and used there, then had been moved to the house in Sparkill, N.Y. where it continued to be used for several years. She spoke of it having superior signal-capturing performance, and they continued to use it until sometime in the thirties, when it suddenly dropped dead and never played again. All of the V99's had been replaced---random times, random brands, so it is obvious that the set had some serious use. The set had a "loudspeaker"----a headphone element wired in the plate circuit of the last V99, with a tin horn on it, maybe a foot long, flaring out to about 4 inches diameter, mounted across the bottom of the cabinet in its own compartment. The horn coil was open, and the last V99 was gassy. It took me something like two years of searching to round up a good V99----if you think 7591A's are scarce, NIB V99's and WD11's were history at the end of WWII. I made some power supplies for it, using seleniums, which fit nicely in the battery compartments, and hung a pair of headphones on it, powered it up, and got nothing. I have forgotten just how I got inside that can, but recall that it was a real sticky mess that got worse the more I tried to clean it out. I never did get the thing to work, and was a bit torqued over the coins tied up in those power supplies, particularly since they had eaten the budget for a 630-in-a-basket that needed a total recap, replacement of the back bias resistors, and a bunch of other stuff (note that this is a 5-year old TV at the time. Total recapping wasn't invented by old radio collectors).

The later "log cabin" AC radiolas, with 26's, and Westinghouse/RCA (same radio---RCA manufacture did not start until around 1932) early cathedral both used separate LO, RF amp in front, separate mixer (24A in the cathedral)---a much more conventional layout, and you would never guess that the original hadn't been just such a configuration.

I'm happy to report that this set did not become dumpster bait, but ended up in the hands of a pipe organ fan who was already

"collecting"---along with an RCA TRK-11 TV (who needs junk like that), GE LB530, 250 and 260 storage battery portables (several), and a bunch of other lesser stuff, and a whopper of a Radio Wire Television AM-HI FI set from about 1937. I think he mumbled about "who needs this junk" and was a bit wound that I hadn't sweetened the deal with an old AK TRF or two.

Anyway, looks like a bit of serious research is needed if we are to find out who coined "super-heterodyne."

--

=====  
Hank van Cleef  
E-mail vancleef@netcom.com or vancleef@tmn.com  
=====

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Mike Sullivan <michaels@kc2kj.k2nesoft.com>  
Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times (super-heterodyne)  
Message-ID: <32E22453.2C622F73@kc2kj.k2nesoft.com>

Henry van Cleef wrote:

> .....However, by 1920, Goddard was  
> 100% rockets, and the only further serious involvement with radio of  
> his that I know of was to support Arthur Collins, who used Goddard's  
> designs in early transmitters (1936) to get around RCA's patents  
> successfully. Goddard's patented work, of course, went into public  
> domain in 1930.

Hank, if the Goddard story is true, is it the only time that old-man Sarnof was outfoxed on a patent issue?? (especially as fundamental as the super-het one).

Mike  
kc2kj

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: km1h@juno.com  
Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times (super-heterodyne)  
Message-ID: <19970119.141838.9887.6.km1h@juno.com>

On Sun, 19 Jan 1997 07:43:11 -0600 (CST) Mike Sullivan  
<michaels@kc2kj.k2nesoft.com> writes:

>Hank, if the Goddard story is true, is it the only time that old-man  
>Sarnof was outfoxed on a patent issue?? (especially as fundamental as  
>the super-het one).

>

>Mike

>kc2kj

>

A nice article on Goddard and his Collins work appears on page 44 of the  
Feb 97 QST. It might limit some of the recent windage or knowing some  
of this group it may double it.

73.....Carl KM1H

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997

From: John <johnmb@mindspring.com>

Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times (super-heterodyne)

Message-ID: <199701200019.TAA17368@mule0.mindspring.com>

At 01:21 PM 1/19/97 -0600, KM1H:

>A nice article on Goddard and his Collins work appears on page 44 of the  
>Feb 97 QST. It might limit some of the recent windage or knowing some  
>of this group it may double it.

Ahhh! This windage is a feature, not a bug!

:-)

73!

/John

-----  
John Brewer AMI #24

WB50AU/4 Clayton NC

Always looking for Lysco, and other

lesser known commercial ham gear

from the 30s-60s.  
-----

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997

From: vancleef@netcom.com (Henry van Cleef)

Subject: Re: Alaska Steam Co old times (super-heterodyne)

Message-ID: <199701200425.VAA26377@netcom8.netcom.com>

As km1h@juno.com discourses

>

>

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> A nice article on Goddard and his Collins work appears on page 44 of the  
> Feb 97 QST. It might limit some of the recent windage or knowing some  
> of this group it may double it.  
>

Thanks for the tip. I'll have to see if I can round up a copy.

There is a good book on Goddard that is in print. It is Lehman, Milton H., "Robert H. Goddard: Pioneer of Space Research", New York: da Capo Press, 1988. This is a reprint of "This High Man", 1963. It does go into some detail about Goddard's electronic work, has some patent drawings, and also describes his work with Arthur Collins.

A very good book for people interested in electronics history is Hughes, Thomas, "American Genesis." I don't have full bib reference handy, but this book should be very easy to find, as it is a standard text for undergraduate Hist. of Tech. courses. He discusses Fessenden, DeForest, Armstrong, Thompson (of Thompson-Houston, now GE-Lynn), and several others, and examines the entrepreneurial inventor in the early 20th century. All of Hughes's books are excellent. They include a fine biography of Elmer Sperry, and several on the development of electrical power distribution systems.

I do not like Lewis's "Empire of the Air." It is "pop" history, and in my view has two fatal flaws. First is that it tries to look at three people, Sarnoff, DeForest, Armstrong, as though they interacted only with each other, and not in the context of a larger world, which exerted considerable control on each. Secondly, he takes as a thesis that DeForest was a jerk who spent his life snatching defeat from the jaws of history, Armstrong as a knight in shining armor who got the shaft courtesy of the other two on a weekly schedule, and Sarnoff as a Prince of Darkness. He then sallies forth to find the facts that support his synthesis, and blandly ignores all the facts (and there are plenty) that contradict it.

I have spent time with people like Tom Hughes (whom many in the field regard as "the dean" of Hist. of Sci. these days), the late Mel Kranzberg (a fine old gentleman, who spent a lot of time establishing hist. of tech as a field of study), Tom Crouch and Peter Jakab at Smithsonian NASM (fine scholars who know aviation history inside out), and Bayla Singer (now retired from Ill. Inst. of Tech.---she's forgotten more about Edison and his people than I'll ever know). Some years ago, these people encouraged me to take what I knew about technology, and to "get real" by getting out of my armchair and

learning some of the issues about doing good history. From my perspective, time spent in a room with these people is very enjoyable. They know the technology as well as any practicing engineer in the field----but they also know social, economic, and political history, and have a good feel for the environments these people worked in. The late Alistair Crombie (British Hist. of Sci), who wrote "From Augustine to Galileo" (a superb book on science in the Middle Ages), once complained that most studies of scientists had too much focus on their work, and not enough on them as people and the worlds they lived in. That basic criticism is something an Historian of Science or of Technology seeks to overcome.

The type of material that is published in the Radio Club of America edition on Armstrong (papers by Armstrong and others, newspaper clippings, etc.) are things a good historian examines. They establish that Armstrong did some good things, but that he shot himself in the foot regularly. One very real criticism of Armstrong (in a review in that book) that seems very valid is that he failed to recognize that virtually all technological "inventions" are arrived at by several workers at nearly the same time.

The notion that Sarnoff's RCA had their own way for thirty or so years, and were rarely thwarted (as with Collins use of Goddard's work) falls flat in a hurry. Take a look at the NTSC video spec that was agreed on and published in the fall of 1941----with FM specified as the audio modulation for TV in the US. Do you really think that RCA sanctioned this, that RCA managed to control that specification as a diktat to the others on the committee? And common sense (and a knowledge of social and political history) makes clear that had RCA attempted to control radio manufacturing by a blanket refusal to grant licenses to anyone but a select few, RCA would have had the attention of the Roosevelt administration all over him in the thirties. This was the depression, and any attempt by anyone to prevent a manufacturer from manufacturing (i.e., jobs for the workers) would have gotten a Fireside Chat for starters. Indeed, the conversion of RCA from a patent pool to a manufacturing company in 1929 may bespeak some noises out of the then-Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, that RCA had better clean up its act or face some interest in the context of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts. That timing is a little too coincidental with the 1928 presidential elections and transition to Hoover as president for any historian to overlook.

In Meredith Wilson's "The Music Man," there is a fine line about the fine salesman who has one problem---he "doesn't know the territory." To the historian doing research on topics like RCA, knowing the territory means having read *Lochner vs. State of New York* (Supreme Court decision, 1904), knowing about the Pujo commission hearings in 1912-13 and the resulting reforms in banking, the history of the

Wright-Curtiss patent trials and the Selden patent trials, the decisions in the James Scripps-Booth vs. Stutz Motor Car Co. (1924), and a few other things that most folks don't even know about, much less consider. That is the historian's job. An historian like Hughes has already done that research (and mentions some of these things, and what he found), so you can read him and not have to get into your car and drive all over the country, visiting archive libraries, reading city directories, spending a week in the Madison building at the Lib. of Congress examining what's in various folders, etc. etc. just to see if there's anything to be found there. Sure, that's drudge work, and most readers here would rather de-rust S-38 chassis. But it's part of being an historian and actually doing real history, just as the very best rebuild of an S-38 has to include cleaning up a rusty chassis.

No, Sarnoff and RCA didn't get their way a lot of the time. The Goddard-Collins collaboration is only one of those times.

--

=====  
Hank van Cleef  
E-mail vancleef@netcom.com or vancleef@tmn.com  
=====

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Mike Warren <71555.713@compuserve.com>  
Subject: re: Anyone want a Heath VF-1 ? -- results  
Message-ID: <199701190714\_MC2-F9D-2821@compuserve.com>

Hello All,

(from last Sunday . . .)  
<Make me an offer or send me your "Why I need/want/must have it" story.>

(Just a quick post to update those interested on the results of the above offer):

Well, that was fun!

I received a couple of monetary offers and a couple of good nostalgia stories about "recreating my Novice station". Also a nice note from a list member who did not want the VF0, but was interested in the results of the offer.

The VF-1 will be going to it's new home tomorrow and will be matched up with an AT-1 and AR-2 to be used as a Novice station for a list member's

son.

The other bit of data about this "experiment" was that the replies were all received within 3 days of the original posting (i.e., no more after Tuesday).

Mike W5MAZ (in MN)  
m\_warren@compuserve.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: "Richard L. Duell" <rduell@iac.net>  
Subject: Re: ARC-5 and SCR-274N Manuf. Types  
Message-ID: <2.2.32.19970119034102.00684fc4@mail.iac.net>

At 16:43 1/18/97 -0600, Dave Stinson wrote:

>Did you know the Smithsonian is planning to discard all  
>"war-glorifying" displays?

Does anyone know if this is literally true or just a fear. Seems as though other museums or collections could intervene (i.e., offer to take guardianship) and preserve the equipment and historical artifacts (such as BAs).

By the way, re the radar thread, I have a framed print of a pen and ink drawing (cartoonish) with a banner at the top labeled "Development of Radar B-T-O." It's very intricate and has a large tree with several branches that represent various developments in radar. Does this ring a bell with anyone? It is in black and green ink. Very interesting and should probably be with a radar display somewhere. It came from the estate of an Army officer that was involved with radar during and immediately after WWII.

Rich - W5VDU

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: vancleef@netcom.com (Henry van Cleef)  
Subject: Re: ARC-5 and SCR-274N Manuf. Types  
Message-ID: <199701190449.VAA21434@netcom2.netcom.com>

As David Stinson discourses

>  
> .gordon elliot white's massive "command set" collection, it  
> >went to the Smithsonian, right? ( damn shame, in my <opinion> )

> >hue miller

>

> Yes, I'm afraid it did. In the Smithsonian's liberal

> "anti-war" mood, they're likely to throw them in the dump.

> Did you know the Smithsonian is planning to discard all

> "war-glorifying" displays? You gotta love the latest crop

> of disgusting academic crybabies.

> Too bad they're in charge, huh?

>

> (73 DE Dave Stinson AB5S

>

I am copying this in its entirety so that can be no question as to the full and fair text of what I am responding to.

The Smithsonian's attorney of many years standing, Peter Powers (who is either about to retire or has just done so), is a lifelong personal friend of mine.

In addition, in my formal fields of study, I have spent a lot of time in the National Air and Space Museum, have worked closely with many of the people there, and have a very healthy respect for them and their integrity. While I have never been employed by the Smithsonian, I have worked with the men and women there on a number of things, so if you want to call people "disgusting academic crybabies" on this list, I will stand at the head of line of a lot of fine people and say that you can call me that, but you are going to have something of a job to make that stick. While I have not worked as closely with the people in "the Castle" (the older museum, located to the west of the NASM display center), I have no reason to believe, from my contacts with them, that they are nothing if not men and women of integrity. Tom Crouch, the director of aeronautical studies, has forgotten more about aviation history than many, including serious scholars and lifelong working engineers in aviation enterprises, ever knew about the subject. If I know more than Tom Crouch about anything, it is on one topic that I spent about five years researching, and I had the advantage of knowing the people involved before I started, which made the topic a suitable one to choose. Five years of research produced a few things which were different from his surmise----he knew or had guessed the rest, and hadn't even looked very far into it.

Apparently you wish to speak of the recent brouhaha over the proposed display of the fuselage of the "Enola Gay" B-29 and accompanying historical montage. I am aware of what was proposed, how it was proposed, what some of the responses of the scholars inside were to the proposal, and made a few comments of my own. I am not going to rehash all this here. It is a totally inappropriate topic for this list. If you want an academic crybaby, I suggest you consider the fine gentleman who hired an historian, then fired her when it was



disclosed that she had insisted some years before that an historical study required exploring the unpopular views for validity, before calling the results "history." You may identify this gentleman from his current position---the same guy who is facing censure for using campaign money to fund "his" "academic" course at a college.

So far as the fate of WWII aircraft radios at the Smithsonian, I can assure you that if the Smithsonian kept and displayed everything that was donated to them, everything south of the capitol mall, and perhaps half the city of Arlington (which used to be part of DC) would be under glass, heated, and there would still be stuff sitting in warehouses all over the Md. and Va. countryside. I haven't bothered to ask, but I would believe that the Garber facility has more than enough mint, new-in-box, 100% original top-and-bottom WWII aircraft radios to outfit every airplane they have, both on display and in storage, and that between the Wright-Pat AF museum, the Pima County Air Museum, etc., there are enough radios to go around. I do know that the Pima County folks----who are volunteers---do need some items.

If you feel so strongly that WWII radios need a home and display, I would suggest that you find some space, provide some funds, solicit more from others of a like mind, establish a museum, and in general make it possible for such things to happen. All of us who work in history of technology are somewhat chagrined that there is very little space available for making the large part of US (much less anyone else's) huge inventory of artifacts and history available to the public for inspection. You would be very much ahead of the game to find a few scholars with credentials and experience to work with you. And if you have some items that are clean and pristine and suitable for display, why don't you try contacting the directors of acquisitions at various museums who might be interested. Be prepared to donate the item, take no deduction for it on your taxes (you really wanna try deducting any serious money for a BC-348 when they are advertised regularly for \$50-\$100?), pay the shipping, and accept that when as and if they can find display space for it, it will be displayed with a nice little tag with your name on it as donor. To really do it right, ship it as a working item, ready to plug into a 3-wire 120 VAC outlet. Oh? runs on 24 volts? Then send them a widget box they can plug into the 120AC to power the unit. Also send a check to cover the cost of a few hundred kilowatt hours of electricity.

I would suggest that before you play j'accuse with these folks you try walking in their shoes a while, and listen to every marching and chowder faction who things their way is the only way call you a crybaby because you don't knuckle under to their every demand.

I am not going to continue this either on the list or off it.

--

=====  
Hank van Cleef  
E-mail vancleef@netcom.com or vancleef@tmn.com  
=====

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com  
Subject: Re: ARC-5 and SCR-274N Manuf. Types  
Message-ID: <970119114232\_913169539@emout13.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 17:41:04 EST, arc5@ix.netcom.com (David Stinson) writes:

<< Yes, I'm afraid it did. In the Smithsonian's liberal "anti-war" mood, they're likely to throw them in the dump. >>

likely at the time he donated these, enthusiasts for 'command set' history were very few compared to the larger number interested in hacker-conversions. so it might have seemed the best decision, plus maybe some tax advantage. anyway, a bad decision. if it absolutely had to go to a museum, a better venue could have been chosen. hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: "Ray L. Mote" <rmote@rain.org>  
Subject: Re: ARC-5 and SCR-274N Manuf. Types, etc.  
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.95.970118223506.29120D-100000@coyote.rain.org>

1. The postwar manufacturer (scrounged up all the left-over parts from WW2 contract cancellations) was Lewyt. You can tell their boxes because the rear of the chassis has nice sharp corners instead of rounded corners.

2. Gordon Elliot White did indeed donate his collection \*and\* documents to the Smithsonian. Last I heard, he was chasing antique racing cars. The last address I had for him was:

Gordon Eliot White  
P.O. Box 3067  
Alexandria, VA 22302  
(703) 836-2922

73....Ray Mote, K5FKT <rmote@rain.org> Oxnard, CA

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: "Allan Fritsche" <fritsche@msn.com>  
Subject: BFO knob for the SX-101 or A model.  
Message-ID: <UPMAIL03.199701192354410291@msn.com>

My monthly plea for the above knob.  
Surely, someone in this world has a spare?  
25 Bucks.  
Al  
fritsche@msn.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: dma@IslandNet.com  
Subject: Re: Bringing gear across US/CANADA border  
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970119234918.006b4364@pop.IslandNet.com>

At 10:39 PM 1/17/97 -0600, you wrote:  
>w2ec@vnet.ibm.com wrote:  
>>  
>> I'm driving to Canada tomorrow to pick up a BA receiver. Anyone had  
>> any experience with importing BA gear (50-60 years old)? Wondering what duty  
>> they'll hit me with when I bring it back across the border.  
>>  
>> 73, Ray W2EC  
>  
>How can there be a problem if the BA gear shows an American  
>manufacturer?

The few times I've taken BA stuff from North to South, I've declared it as being of American origins and never had anything more than a "have a nice day." I've also taken non-American made antique gear across the border, north to south, and had no problem once I described it in terms of age and value.

Coming the other way can be more problematic for a Canadian, but I have no idea of how Canadian customs would deal with an American bringing BA treasures north. There may be no customs duty, but there is our beloved federal sales tax.

Jan Skirrow, VE7DJX

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Larry Keith <KQ4BY@IX.NETCOM.COM>

Subject: Charleston, SC Hamfest  
Message-ID: <32E22503.7781@IX.NETCOM.COM>

Is anyone planning to go to the Charleston Hamfest? According to the flyer:

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Sandra L Knepper <slkst29+@pitt.edu>  
Subject: Collins Collectors  
Message-ID: <Pine.GS0.3.95L.970119113625.21879E-100000@unixs2.cis.pitt.edu>

I have located a brand new KWM-2, 516F-2 in cabinet, and 312B-4, all in original boxes. Purchased new in 1963. Never plugged in. Unfortunately, the boxes were opened, This is not a third party sale.

For more information, please respond.

Dave, W3BJZ  
Publisher of the monthly Collins Journal

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: "David L. Thompson" <thompson@mindspring.com>  
Subject: Dow Key relays for sale (relay)  
Message-ID: <199701191911.0AA133926@mule0.mindspring.com>

Gang,

In my quest for dow key relays I found two who have some for sale. PLEASE CONTACT THEM  
NOT ME.....

----- Relay 1

I have several 117v Dow Key relaye with the external contacts. They are in perfect condition some unused. \$35 shipped. Drop me a note if you want some.

Jerry KK5YY  
kc5egg@ix.netcom.com

----- Relay 2

I have two Dow Key relays for sale. Each relay has a 110 vac coil and each relay has external normally open and normally closed sets of contacts. Both relays work great and each set of external contacts

make/break properly. I would like to sell each relay for \$35.00 each plus \$5.00 shipping for the pair

I am also looking for certain Ten Tec trancivers and I live in the St. Louis, Missouri area.

Tom

K0HHB SK

tfrank@i1.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997

From: Cormac Thompson <cormac@televar.com>

Subject: Elmac Power Supply Wanted

Message-ID: <32E21F3C.70B8@televar.com>

Hello there:

I am looking for a working AC power supply for the Elmac AF-67. Cosmetics not important. Any out there?

Thanks, Cormac, W7JHS

cormac@televar.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997

From: wb6zwc@ns.net

Subject: Filament transformer

Message-ID: <199701192350.PAA05087@phantom.ns.net>

110 vac primary

5 volts @ 4A

5 volts @ 2A

6.4 volts @ 2.5A

6.4 volts @ 2.5A

Sealed can. Price is shipping.

=====

Richard@Sacramento

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: "Walter L. Marshall" <wmarshall@CapAccess.org>

Subject: Frostfest

Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.970119171751.2770A-100000@cap1.capaccess.org>

Dear Anchor Persons,

Also, a simply, beautiful, NC-One Seventy. If I was a ham, I would have had to have this one. More real nice BC stuff then I saw at the big shows. The NC-300 was also in real nice condx. Bought a Heath GD-1B because it was the first one I've seen with coils, for under \$50.00 and I needed it.

Walter Marshall

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: "David M. Nance" <dmnance@roanoke.infi.net>  
Subject: Frostfest Report  
Message-ID: <32E2EDBF.38BC@roanoke.infi.net>

Frostfest was great! Even though we left Roanoke at 5 AM I managed to keep myself under control and stuck to my "absolute necessities" this time around.

I'll not repeat what Walter and the others have already reported on. Only to say I noticed that a large percentage of the B/A stuff for sale was gone by lunchtime.

Got to meet Nick England (KD4CPL), Mr. Heathkit and he is now the new owner of my unassembled, still in the box, with the 1961 postmark, VF-1 VFO. Also met Bill Meara (N2CQR), Dave Wood (W4EJ) and several other nice B/A folks. Wished I had had more time to talk at our lunch meeting but we had to leave early.

Nevertheless, I picked up a Heathkit 2040 transmatch which I needed to get back on the HF bands after a 25 year absence. Will initially use it with my SB301/401. Also stumbled onto a ZM11 Test Set for \$30. Was looking for one after I read the two postings on this list back on Dec. 22nd regarding their usefulness. Also picked up an early version of the Triplet 630 for \$15. I recently cooked my radio shack VOM (good riddance) while working on an neighbor's water heater.

David Nance - WB4SSE

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: George Humphrey <gah@koyote.com>  
Subject: FS: Books  
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970120022225.0067e178@mail.koyote.com>

BAers,

I am overrun with books and need to find a home or trash them. Some of them are as follows:

Popular Science, all are in fair shape with covers, \$1 each or all for \$7.50:  
Nov, Dec 1980  
Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, 1981  
May, June, Sep 1982

"Electric Circuits Fundamentals" by Thomas L. Floyd  
613 Pages, Hard Back Cover, Excellent Shape - \$5

"Network Analysis and Synthesis" Second Edition by Franklin F. Kuo of Bell  
Tele Labs  
515 Pages, Hard Back Cover, Excellent Shape - \$5

"Programmers Reference Manual for the M68000 8/16/32 bit Microprocessors"  
By Motorola, Approx 150 Pages, Soft Back Cover, Good Shape - \$2

"Programmers Reference Manual for the 80286/80287" by Intel  
Approx 135 Pages, Soft Back Cover, Good Shape - \$2

"Handbook of Chemistry and Physics" 1960-1961, 42ed Edition by Hodgman,  
Weast, and Selby  
3479 Pages (That is the right page count) that has everything in it, Hard  
Back Cover, Excellent Shape - \$20

All books are plus shipping. Unless otherwise requested I will ship USPS  
Priority after receipt of payment.  
Please provide your snail mail zip for figuring shipping costs.

Thanks, George

73 George KC5WBV  
gah@koyote.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: "Gary F. Franklin" <103273.1070@CompuServe.COM>  
Subject: FS: Thunderbolt / Ranger  
Message-ID: <970119132224\_103273.1070\_IHH41-1@CompuServe.COM>

Hello to all!

Thought I had these units sold..... Not so! They are available for sale...

I have a Johnson Thunderbolt in excellent condition inside and out! Works  
beautifully with full power output. The Ranger is also in excellent condition  
but does have a couple of paint chips on the cabinet. This unit works very well  
also. The front panels on both units are excellent! and I am picky!

Asking \$600 for the Thunderbolt and \$250 for the Ranger... I will not ship these rigs but I will meet someone within a 200 mile radius of Kalamazoo, Michigan

Gary K8BKB

E-Mail: 103273,1070@compuserve.com

Phone 616-685-5792

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: Mike Toneri <toneri@ils.net>

Subject: Re: FS: Thunderbolt / Ranger

Message-ID: <199701191826.NAA17173@server1.ils.net>

At 07:33 AM 1/19/97 -0600, Gary F. Franklin wrote:

>Hello to all!

>

>Thought I had these units sold..... Not so! They are available for sale...

>

>I have a Johnson Thunderbolt in excellent condition inside and out! Works

>beautifully with full power output. The Ranger is also in excellent condition

>but does have a couple of paint chips on the cabinet. This unit works very well

>also. The front panels on both units are excellent! and I am picky!

>

>Asking \$600 for the Thunderbolt and \$250 for the Ranger... I will not ship these

>rigs but I will meet someone within a 200 mile radius of Kalamazoo, Michigan

>

>Gary K8BKB

Hi Gary. Hope you find a real good home for those fine Johnsons. I have a Ranger II and a Thunderbolt. I don't think I would get much for the T-Bolt since I modified the cooling system. It works great and the inside of the cabinet remains cool. I cut a 4 inch hole in the back and mounted a quiet computer fan to suck out the hot air and I changed that little fan in the bottom to a 3 inch hi-flow (36 cfm) computer fan as well. Also changed the plate choke to eliminate the resonances at 18 Mhz and 24 Mhz. The original lit up like a Roman candle on 18 mhz hi hi. Now have a matched pair of 4-400C's in it , the ones with the graphite anodes. Puts out about 750 watts on CW and the tubes never show any colour.

73...Mike VE3FGU

\*\*\*\*\*

Mike & Lynda Toneri E-mail: toneri@ils.net

\*\*\*\*\*



From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Sandy W5TVW <ebjr@worldnet.att.net>  
Subject: FT: Misc. Crystals  
Message-ID: <19970120020728.AAA2589@LOCALNAME>

For you crystal collectors out there...

I have the following list of "BA" crystals for trade:

3 ea. 2051

1 ea. 2075, 2103, 2110, 2143, 2166, 2206, 2670, 2716, 2747, 2961,  
3156 khz.

All are in large holders from 1-1/8" X 1-1/4" to 1-1/2" X 2". Pins  
are the large pins spaced either 3/4 or 7/8"

Will trade for FT-243 types in the 1700-1900, 3300-3600, 6800-7100  
khz range.

What have you?

73,

E. V. Sandy Blaize, W5TVW

"Boat Anchors collected, restored, repaired, traded and used!"

417 Ridgewood Drive,

Metairie, LA., 70001

ebjr@worldnet.att.net

\*\*Looking for: Hallicrafters SR-75, 860 tubes\*\*

\*\*Butternut HV2V antenna, G-R test gear.....\*\*\*

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: wallace@world.std.com (Andy Wallace)  
Subject: Hammarlund knobs / Twoer logo needed  
Message-ID: <32ea72cb.5025637@world.std.com>

Hi, Gang --

I still need the two tuning knobs (2") and function switch knob (1")  
for my HQ-100A, all seven-sided and with skirts. The function switch  
has a line and a dot, and is not triangular with a round skirt (sort  
of) like some of the knobs on the larger HQs. I also need the clock  
knob for the set. What did they look like? Probably push-on to the  
flat shaft. Need not be pristine but I will pay a reasonable price for  
good ones.

Also need the oval "H" logo for a Heathkit Twoer.

TNX OMs and YL

--Andy

wallace@world.std.com

---

Curly: Oh....short wave?

Moe: No! Poimanent.

<BONK!>

(THEY STOOGE TO CONGA, 1943)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@net-connect.net>

Subject: Hammond, LA Hamfest report

Message-ID: <199701190246.UAA01739@dns1.net-connect.net>

Just returned from the Hammond, Louisiana Hamfest.

Attendance (both buyers and sellers) was down this year! Enjoyed seeing Sandy there!

I saw the following:

S-120 very good	\$ 100 (!)
S-40 (poor)	40
S-38B (pretty good)	70
S-38D (fair)	40
DX-60 (really nice)	125 (!)
Tempo One, VFO (really nice)	
SB-101 (I think, I never did see it up close)	
A Drake DRR-1 (not sure if that is correct) marine receiver	

There were some small HP and Tek scopes, some other misc test gear, and a couple of folks selling a few tubes.

I went home with four 6AZ8s (\$ 8) and 25-30 other misc tubes, some caps and resistors, and a USM-413 meter. Also picked up a brand new Clark headset/mike with Motorola VOX unit. Also found a 1989 copy of Jane's Military Communications.

73

Joseph W Pinner

Lafayette, LA  
KC5IJD  
EMail: kc5ijd@net-connect.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: wallace@world.std.com (Andy Wallace)  
Subject: Re: Hammond, LA Hamfest report  
Message-ID: <32e78b6a.21251196@world.std.com>

On Sat, 18 Jan 1997 20:33:33 -0600 (CST), you wrote:

>Just returned from the Hammond, Louisiana Hamfest.  
>  
> A Drake DRR-1 (not sure if that is correct) marine receiver

If it had an analog dial and looked like the SPR-4, I think that was the RR-1. If it had nixie tubes for the readout, that's the MSR-1 or 2, and (like the DSR-1 or 2) I've never seen one of those in the flesh and would love to.

The new Osterman SW receiver book looks nice (and shows these Drakes) -- a local SWL friend got an advance review copy and I saw it last night. Only RCA I saw was the AR-88, but he does list a lot of uncommon brands (Mackay, Eddystone, Squires-Sanders) and many, many rigs I've never seen before. Will no doubt buy it. If the under-\$10 Amazon listing is indeed the second edition, I will snag it!

Also went to the Nashua NH antique radio flea -- not too much there BAWise. Saw Deke Lightfoot, Chris Sieg, and Rhyne Killian. Deke bought Rhyne's NC-44. Chris bought a pair of Wells Gardner navy receivers, and for once I didn't buy anything from Chris. <grin>

Nicest rig seen was the SX-43 and matching (low, wide) speaker Rhyne had. (RhyneK@aol.com)

73,  
--Andy  
wallace@world.std.com  
<http://www.mindspring.com/~johnmb/ka1gtt1.htm>  
(Keep hitting CONTINUE...several screens!)  
(Vacuum tube ham stuff...comments appreciated!)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: wallace@world.std.com (Andy Wallace)

Subject: Heath AR series

Message-ID: <32e46213.746375@world.std.com>

>The VF-1 will be going to it's new home tomorrow and will be matched up  
>with an AT-1 and AR-2 to be used as a Novice station for a list member's  
>son.

I was wondering... I've heard that the AT-1 was a much better transmitter than the AR series of receivers were ...er, receivers. Just how BAD are they? Looking at one, I'd bet an S-38 would outperform it. For the record, I saw a few (including a very nice looking AR-2) at last fall's Rochester NH flea, and since I have a non-collector-quality AT-1 to mate with one, I was considering the \$30 for it.

But something tells me my S-38 would do better. :-)

73,

--Andy

wallace@world.std.com

<http://www.mindspring.com/~johnmb/ka1gtt1.htm>

(Keep hitting CONTINUE...several screens!)

(Vacuum tube ham stuff...comments appreciated!)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: y4562@csra.net (Larry Louie)

Subject: Help ID Hallicrafters in ER

Message-ID: <199701190714.BAA19858@uro.theporch.com>

Hi Gang, Can anyone help identify the Hallicrafters Receiver shown on page 16 of November's Electric Radio? I think this model with the extra large S-meter is pretty cool. I assume the Johnson transmitter shown above it is the Ranger I. Did Johnson make a model like the Ranger with built-in VFO that ran 250 watts input?

Help from the net would help satisfy my curiosity.

Thanks

Larry Louie

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Mike Toneri <toneri@ils.net>  
Subject: Re: Help ID Hallicrafters in ER  
Message-ID: <199701191826.NAA17170@server1.ils.net>

At 01:17 AM 1/19/97 -0600, Larry Louie wrote:

>Hi Gang, Can anyone help identify the Hallicrafters Receiver shown on page  
>16 of November's Electric Radio? I think this model with the extra large  
>S-meter is pretty cool. I assume the Johnson transmitter shown above it is  
>the Ranger I. Did Johnson make a model like the Ranger with built-in VFO  
>that ran 250 watts input?

>

>

>Help from the net would help satisfy my curiosity.

>

>

>Thanks

>Larry Louie

>

>

Don't get Electric Radio although I have their very first one. Johnson made  
a 250 watt transmitter called the Viking Valiant. Looks like a big Ranger.  
73...Mike VE3FGU

\*\*\*\*\*  
Mike & Lynda Toneri E-mail: toneri@ils.net  
\*\*\*\*\*

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: "William B. Ross" <billross@txdirect.net>  
Subject: Re: Help ID Hallicrafters in ER  
Message-ID: <32E2AD16.1EAB@txdirect.net>

The 250 watt Ranger was called the Valient

Bill K5LLK

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Steve Posey <gjposey@worldnet.att.net>  
Subject: Re: Help ID Hallicrafters in ER  
Message-ID: <32E2C9E7.27E1@worldnet.att.net>

Larry Louie wrote:

>

> Hi Gang, Can anyone help identify the Hallicrafters Receiver shown on page

> 16 of November's Electric Radio? I think this model with the extra large  
> S-meter is pretty cool. I assume the Johnson transmitter shown above it is  
> the Ranger I. Did Johnson make a model like the Ranger with built-in VFO  
> that ran 250 watts input?  
>  
> Help from the net would help satisfy my curiosity.  
>  
> Thanks  
> Larry Louie Only Hallicrafters I know of with a LARGE S meter is the S-76. Looks  
sorta like an S-40 with an S meter the size of the main dial on the  
right, where the s-40 speaker was.

Steve

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: "David L. Thompson" <thompson@mindspring.com>  
Subject: Re: Help ID Hallicrafters in ER  
Message-ID: <199701200259.VAA20998@mule1.mindspring.com>

At 01:15 AM 1/19/97 -0600, you wrote:

>Hi Gang, Can anyone help identify the Hallicrafters Receiver shown on page  
>16 of November's Electric Radio? I think this model with the extra large  
>S-meter is pretty cool. >  
>  
>Help from the net would help satisfy my curiosity.  
>  
>  
>Thanks  
>Larry Louie  
>

Larry,

The receiver at N7MOB is the S-76. It does not have the same knobs as the  
first S-76 but is identical to the set in a 1952 CQ. There were many still  
using this receiver in the late 50's when I first became active as a general.

73, Dave K4JRB

>  
>

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Bob Roehrig <bproehrig@admin.aurora.edu>  
Subject: help on Instructograph

Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.95.970118232337.19946A-100000@admin.aurora.edu>

Anyone having a working, original Instructograph, please E-mail me.  
I have a few questions.

E-mail broehrig@admin.aurora.edu                      73 de Bob, K9EUI  
CIS: Data / Telecom    Aurora University, Aurora, IL  
630-844-4898    Fax 630-844-5530

From boatanchors@theporch.com    Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Joe Serocki <jserocki@allstate.com>  
Subject: HELP with ancient tv  
Message-ID: <s2e270f8.086@allstate.com>

I have acquired an old tv. Here's the specs:

Motorola Golden View  
green screen  
10/25/148 stamped on the back (assuming date of manuf)  
TS-9C stamped on back (assuming model #)  
12405 engraved on back (model #?)

All tubes test ok  
All tubes lite

Problems:

No video  
Speaker missing (anyone wanna step forward and offer me a  
replacement?)

thanks

From boatanchors@theporch.com    Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Peter Carran <CARRAN@kea.lincoln.ac.nz>  
Subject: Re:HRO receiver in the Pentagon  
Message-ID: <380B5875650@kea.lincoln.ac.nz>

Regarding the thread over the last few days relating to the 'Collier &  
Beale' version of the national HRO receiver spotted by Mike Stuessy  
in the ANZUS corridor I can add the following:-

Collier & Beale, a New Zealand radio and components manufacturer of yesteryear, certainly did build a version of the HRO receiver which sounds very much like the one described by Mike Steussy. However, despite the display label it was definitely only a receiver (I had one in my possession up until about 5 years ago). The example I had was a rack mount unit painted black crackle finish (very similar to a 'real' HRO I also owned). The coil box was painted grey, something I always wondered about as it didn't match the panel color. From Mike's description some of the receivers at least, were also painted grey which could explain the variation. The power supply was in a separate unit (also rack mounted) about the same size as the receiver. From memory the 3 sets of binding posts protruding from the rear were for the heater supply, HT supply, and speaker output. The power supply unit had a matching set of binding posts (less the speaker pair of course).

Internally the physical layout of the receiver followed the original pretty much. The tuning capacitor and dial were genuine National components, the rest of the components were a mixture of local and imported parts typical of the era. The coil box however, was different, being of diecast construction with 4 compartments covered by a common cover plate rather than having the 4 pressed aluminium cans found in the original. The unit I had was intended for CW use and had narrow bandwidth IF transformers although whether all the units made in NZ were of this type I do not know. The only coil box I had was also for the 2.5 - 5.0 Mc band. Whether other coil sets were produced here I do not know. The unit I had came out of in one of the NZ coastal radio stations where it had been in service for many years after the end of the war.

I hope this sheds some further light on this rather intereresting receiver.

73 Pete Carran, ZL3UBW  
carran@lincoln.ac.nz

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: leeboo@ct.net (Leon Wiltsey)  
Subject: I GOOFED  
Message-ID: <199701200311.WAA29123@blue.ct.net>

I have left several messages trying to locate several peiced of equipment. Several have came back with info, However due to wifes uillness was away from net several days. on returning found 321 messages on mail. finally figured several RE. WTB messages were to me but by that time had deleted them, would appreciate anybody comming back to leeboo@ct.net would please repeat



answer. THANK LOADS FELLOWS!!!!!!  
Thank the good LORD for all that you have!!!

Leon B Wiltsey jr. (Lee)

67yr old semi disabled senior  
(stroke got my balance)  
play keyboard and sing  
music 1920's to 60'  
none of the 90's noise

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Karan Lee Carruth <klccarru@tenet.edu>  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.91.970118214759.20585A-100000@francis.tenet.edu>

If I recall correctly, it was Winston Churchill himself that referred to the cavity magnetron as the most valuable cargo ever to reach America's shores. Indeed, the cavity magnetron could, arguably, be called the most valuable scientific breakthrough of the war. Indeed, it has been. The reason is, that it came at a time when Britain was on the verge of being defeated by the German submarine blockade.

Yes, codebreaking was valuable, perhaps more so than radar, perhaps not, but it was radar that came at the crucial time that it was needed most. If Britain had fallen, codebreaking would have been of much less use. Think, for a moment, how difficult it would have been to defeat Germany without Britain - as an ally, as military base for the invasion and as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Submarines were eventually defeated by a combination of escorted convoys and air cover. However, it was not until the mid-atlantic gap in air coverage was eliminated with radar equipped aircraft that the death knell was sounded for the U-boats. When U-boats could no longer use the night to recharge their batteries, they were doomed. Even the much vaunted schnorkel was visible with centimetric radar.

So, did radar win the war? Certainly not by itself. It was one of many scientific advances that contributed to the end of the war. Was it the most important? That is surely a subject for endless discussion but it could easily be argued that it was. The point? We'll never know the real answer because the Allies had radar and they won.

Lenox Carruth

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: paul Veltman <veltman@netcom.com>  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9701181927.A29268-0100000@netcom20>

On Sat, 18 Jan 1997, Jack Harper wrote:

> At 11:21 1/18/97 -0600, Andy, G8PTH wrote:  
And, of course, I ALWAYS have an opinion:

> >I haven't read this book so perhaps I shouldn't comment... but I will.  
> >  
> >First successful radar system? Good grief! How insular!

I don't know if the boys at MIT made the first radar system, but if you qualify 'successful' as a readily deployable and usable system, I would agree.

> >Just about every competent historian now accepts that the Germans had  
> >radar systems that were every bit as viable as the Allies'. To put out  
> >this kind of jingoistic crap really does the author and publisher little  
> >credit.

Yeah, they may have had a viable system, but did the Germans actually deploy it for widespread tactical use? If you don't do that, the best system is of little value.

> >  
> >Anyway, everyone knows it wasn't radar that won the war, it was the  
> >Allied breaking the German and Japanese codes. Or else it was....  
>

In my opinion, there were several factors that lead to the Allies being able to win the war. First, the US geared up war production to a very high level. Second, the Allies had access to Axis codes and cyphers. Third, the Axis leaders tended to micro-manage the war, kind of the same way that the US tried - and failed - to micromanage the Viet Nam war. For example, Montgomery and Patton were managing the war in North Africa under Eisenhower for the Allies, but Romel (who I think was a better General) was micromanaged from Berlin. In the Pacific, I think that the Japanese culture is a more "by the book" culture than the American culture. The Allied commands improvised more from a tactical aspect. I read a book recently (a really old - out of print book) about the Australian Coast Watchers. Great book.

> the statement that "the bomb did not win the war -- it ended the war". I do  
> not agree that "radar won the war".

I agree. Radar was important, like the Norden Bombsight, but there was  
no one or two material factors that "won the war".

> had very few ship-based radars -- one major reason that the German  
> 'Bismark(sp?)' was sunk was because it could not shake the British radar  
> during the chase). In the Battle of Midway, Allied carriers 'saw' (with cm

In the Bismark affair, a jammed rudder didn't help the big 'B'. Also, if  
I remember correctly, the British lost the 'B' a time or two in the chase.

> ship-based radar) the approaching Japanese planes and had plenty of warning  
> -- the Japanese carriers could not 'see' the approaching Allied planes until  
> the last minute... ad. infinitum...

I believe that it was a Catalina flying boat that first spotted the  
Japanese fleet, no?

>

> I obviously agree that ULTRA/Enigma et. al. (and the corresponding broken  
> Japanese codes (MAGIC and PURPLE if I recall correctly -- have to check))  
> were of enormous importance -- I think of more importance than radar. Radar  
> helped the Allies fight tactically -- but ULTRA told the Allies what the  
> Axis was thinking and what their weaknesses were... But then, I am  
> hopelessly biased as I make my living building crypto based systems.

Again, Monty knew what Romel was going to do before Romel knew what Romel  
was going to do, because Romel was taking orders from Berlin, and Monty  
and Patton were improvising as they were going along. The capture of  
an Enigma machine was a great help in that effort.

> Perhaps Eisenhower had it most right in his first memoirs -- "Dedicated to  
> the Allied Foot Soldier"....

If there was any one factor that we can point to that won the WWII, it  
was the incredible resolve of the people that lived in the Allied  
countries, with the help of the citizens of the Axis occupied nations.

73

Paul WA6OKQ

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: jproc@bellglobal.com

Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World

Message-ID: <Chameleon.4.01.2.970119003655.jproc@jproc.bellglobal.com>

>In the Bismark affair, a jammed rudder didn't help the big 'B'. Also, if  
>I remember correctly, the British lost the 'B' a time or two in the chase.

The Bismark and the Prince Eugen managed to shake off the British warships which were tracking them. In the end, it was a long winded radio message to Berlin which assisted the British in locating Bismark's position. If I remember correctly, the original radio message was sent in cipher but due to reception problems, it was re-transmitted in the clear. This process took about 1 hour and was instrumental in helping British RDF stations locate Bismark's position. Luckily, a torpedo launched by one of the Stringbag aircraft crippled the rudders on the Bismark. The damage literally caused the Bismark to sail in circles and provided ample time for the remainder of the British fleet to catch up and send the Bismark to the bottom. There is much more detail to the story, but this is about the maximum that I can post in this type of forum.

>I believe that it was a Catalina flying boat that first spotted the  
>Japanese fleet, no?

Yes, at Midway.

>Again, Monty knew what Romel was going to do before Romel knew what Romel  
>was going to do, because Romel was taking orders from Berlin, and Monty  
>and Patton were improvising as they were going along. The capture of  
>an Enigma machine was a great help in that effort.

No - not quite.

An Enigma machine (or its component parts) was smuggled out of Poland to England before the war started. This formed the basis for the codebreaking effort at Bletchley Park. At some point during the African campaign, the Allies were able to decode and read the Germany army cipher at the same moment as Berlin was transmitting it to the field. During the war, an Enigma machine(s), rotors and keymat materials were captured from U-boats. This gave the Allies a momentary advantage in breaking German naval codes until they were changed. The German navy also added two additional rotors to their Enigma machines to ensure the impossibility of anyone copying their traffic. Due to the logistics of having to ship new Enigma's to every U-boat and outpost, the additional rotors were kept in the 'neutral' position until everyone in the network was properly equipped. During WW2, it was the German naval codes that were the most difficult to break.

In any scenario, be it today or yesteryear, capturing a cipher machine is of no use unless you are also in possession of the active key list.

Regards,

-----  
Jerry Proc VE3FAB  
E-mail: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Radio Restoration Volunteer  
HMCS Haida Naval Museum  
Toronto, Ontario  
-----

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Richard Hager <rhager@millcomm.com>  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <32E1A71D.1079@millcomm.com>

Karan Lee Carruth wrote:

>  
> If I recall correctly, it was Winston Churchill himself that referred to  
> the cavity magnetron as the most valuable cargo ever to reach America's  
> shores. Indeed, the cavity magnetron could, arguably, be called the most  
> valuable scientific breakthrough of the war. Indeed, it has been. The  
> reason is, that it came at a time when Britain was on the verge of being  
> defeated by the German submarine blockade.--

There is a wonderful wonderful history of World War Two, written by Winston Churchill himself. It's a six volume set, about 2" per book, and I've taken it to bed more than once.

Many of these questions on scientific development are dealt with in this history, and of each book, a full quarter is appendixes containing the actual documents, radio msgs, and other evidence.

I highly recommend this work to anyone interested in that war. Indeed, the U-boat menace was the one and only thing that could've killed Britain. And indeed, the British advances in electronics were incredibly valuable to the war effort.

Since any other non-BA points are off-topic, I will wrap this up. I would like to offer this for thought though (please don't respond here):

I think it was Winston that made the comment about how incredibly stupid it was for the government of Japan to declare war on the US, since the US was, even before the war, producing 100 tons of steel for each ton produced in Japan! The writer commented that only an idiot could miss the significance of that gigantic difference in 'war-making' capability.

Richard Hager

+ Ah-ha! Design Group, Inc. -  
+ Precision CNC Technology, since 1991 -  
+ 612-641-1797, Fax: 612-641-8681 -  
+ "I just like to make things" So... -  
+ ...please call Ah-ha! directly for CNC info -  
+ <http://www.millcomm.com/~ahha> email: [ahha@millcomm.com](mailto:ahha@millcomm.com) -

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: MEC <[danmec@inet.uni-c.dk](mailto:danmec@inet.uni-c.dk)>  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9701190825.A17925-01000000@inet.uni-c.dk>

It sounds like nobody on the other side of the pond realize that the Germans had a working radar before they to war. Some of the aerial sites can still be seen on the west coast of my native Norway. The Norwegian Armed Forces Museum in Oslo has a more or less complete Wurzburg radar. (\*unfortunately not on display).

I have some of the German radar tubes. They are ^different^ hi

73 Rag OZ8RO

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <970119123137\_1344467448@emout14.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 23:20:33 EST, [veltman@netcom.com](mailto:veltman@netcom.com) (paul Veltman) writes:

<< ship-based radar) the approaching Japanese planes and had plenty of warning  
> -- the Japanese carriers could not 'see' the approaching Allied planes until  
> the last minute... ad. infinitum...

I believe that it was a Catalina flying boat that first spotted the Japanese fleet, no?  
> >>

he probably means more like the battle of Okinawa, where radar provided warning of incoming bogeys and provided time to send interceptors. i also read for example that radar/ecm operators

could watch a Betty bomber -equiped with radar in the 100 mc/s  
range- become befuddled and change course when the ecm  
jammer was powered on. ( this cited i believe in "USN Electron").  
hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: lkayser@rideau.net (Larry Kayser)  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <199701200001.TAA04398@mail.peterboro.net>

Greetings:

I am having trouble with this technology won the war discussion. May I  
politely suggest some of us have the issue mixed up rather badly. People  
won the war and they used available technology to do it.

The only difference between the Axis and the Allies was that the Allies  
consistently averaged a better overall performance, the application of  
tactical warfare, somewhere between 1 and 5 % better overall, than the Axis.

>From the same perspective, the Falkland War and the Gulf War are examples of  
one side having people methodically doing the job and the other side only  
realizing some years later what happened to them. The difference in  
performance is in the 25% area.

The magnetron and the Golden Colusus were elegant tools but useless if not  
applied with just a bit better skill by people on the Allies side against  
some of the people and tools of the day on the Axis side.

People are the only sustainable advantage any organization ever has or had.  
Some of our downsized corporations that are riding high on the stock market  
these days by trodding on their people are like an Aircraft Carrier playing  
chicken with a Light House.

All things in moderation....

Larry  
va3lk / wa3zia

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: hagelin@magi.com (Richard Brisson)  
Subject: Re: Invention That Changed The World  
Message-ID: <199701200024.TAA18765@infoweb.magi.com>

Fellow Anchorites -

My learned friend Jerry Proc wrote:

"In any scenario, be it today or yesteryear, capturing a cipher machine is of no use unless you are also in possession of the active key list."

This would be true if you wanted to be "in business" instantly. However, the cryptanalysts at Bletchley understood the principles of the workings of the Enigma based on the Polish effort and probably some other Allied collateral on German procedure on how they used the Enigma. From this, the Brits knew that they had a chance at breaking the messages (i.e. recovering the starting positions of the rotors, i.e. the key) IN AS LONG AS THEY KNEW THE WIRING OF THE ROTORS. To do this, they had to capture ENIGMA's for each different rotor sets for the respective German hierarchy (Luftwaffe, Kriegsmarine, Armee, Abwehr, etc). With knowledge of these rotor sets, they built monster BA's such as the Bombe's which tried every possible combination of starts and rotor selections (3 or 4 depending on the target user). As Jerry indicated, there is evidence that keylists were captured and thus it became a triviality (aka "instant business") since all the necessary components were known to allow decryption. Hopefully, a good many of you have visited the Bletchley Park site:

(<http://www.cranfield.ac.uk/CCC/BPark/>)

or even been at Bletchley itself in England with their recent rebuild of COLOSSUS (this other monster BA, which did use huge valves/toobs, was intended to attack the FISH family of German crypto gear).

Very soon, many books will be published on what REALLY happened during those WW-II years. This is because of massive declassification of documents by NSA. Given the tight secrecy that has commonly accompanied work and information in those intelligence circles, one cannot help but be absolutely boggled by what is being released. If you are interested, I encourage you to check the following site, it's simply overwhelming what's coming out and the mere volume !

<http://www.nsa.gov:8080/programs/opendoor/narafindaaid.html>

More interesting reading for me in the very near future. I was told that David Kahn (author of The Codebreakers (1967) and other related books) has been in Washington burning the candle at both ends by relentlessly reading this material preparing for more publications.

Richard.



From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: dr.electron@juno.com (Richard L Paton)  
Subject: RE: INVENTION THAT CHANGED....  
Message-ID: <19970119.001318.9614.0.dr.electron@juno.com>

Mr. Hager;  
My memory is a bit fuzzy on this one. Where did the vacuum tube  
klystron fit into the war effort, radar & radio, etc.?  
Rich P.  
Sidebar: Do you see anyCNC eq. w/tubes anymore? Rocketdyne Rockwell had  
lots of old non CNC & some cnc retrofitted machines with humongous  
thyratrons & internal MG sets.

OMNIMILL HYDRAULICUS VOMITUM.

P.S. Of that 100 tons of steel, does anyone happen to know how many tons  
were being sold or given to Japan at that time?  
0111 0011's <H>

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Karan Lee Carruth <klccarru@tenet.edu>  
Subject: RE: INVENTION THAT CHANGED....  
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.91.970119112922.27310B-100000@francis.tenet.edu>

On Sun, 19 Jan 1997, Richard L Paton wrote:

> My memory is a bit fuzzy on this one. Where did the vacuum tube  
> klystron fit into the war effort, radar & radio, etc.?

Klystrons were used as local oscillators in radar receivers and in test sets.

Lenox, WA50VG

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Thomas Bowes <bowes@klondyke.net>  
Subject: MANY Items For Sale (long)  
Message-ID: <32E27403.1F91@klondyke.net>

Yesterday, I picked up the remains of the belongings of an old Detroit  
area ham which had been stored in his sister's basement for the past  
fifteen years. There is a mountain of stuff, most of it neatly stuffed  
into boxes, which I will be going through. At present, it looks like I

will personally be able to use about 5-10% of the items and the rest will be offered here on the BA group for (generally) not much more than the price of shipping. Basically, I am going to pursue the policy of listing the items for the BA group, and if there are no takers within about ten days the items will go out to the curb.

First of all, does anybody have any interest in some 954 acorn tubes. Got a whole box of them. I figure that I can probably stuff ten of them in a Priority Mail box and send them out. How about ten bucks, ten tubes, shipped!

There are a bunch of 5CP1 scope tubes in the lot. I can't tell whether they are used or new, most are in opened boxes. If you want one or more let me know. Does a buck a tube plus shipping sound reasonable? If not, make an offer.

I have a bunch of Amperex VT-90 tubes in the batch. Very strange, looks to be a high voltage rectifier of some sort, with a built in, finned heat sink, and braided copper leads. As far as I can tell they are probably no more than a curiosity for tube collectors to cherish. Any info or offers would be appreciated, even if the offer is to only pay for the shipping to get them from me to you.

I have a cabinet for a BC-348L, Belmont, a few scratches and paint chips, but no dings or dents. Five bucks, plus shipping is the asking price.

Another box has two cabinets (CY-182/AR), marked "TS-164/AR". These were for permanently mounting a BC-221 for use with a BC-348. The wiring has been removed from both cabinets. One of them appears to be in pretty good cosmetic shape and has the SHOCK MOUNT and the installation instructions, which include the schematic. Knowing how rare the shock mounts are these days I don't suppose that I'd be too far off base asking \$15, plus shipping, for both cabinets and the paperwork. Come to think of it I may have the ballast tubes to go with this thing in another batch of junk around here.

There are six units marked "1ST. DET." that look similar to the detector unit in my BC-348Q. My guess is that these are for some of the other variants of the 348. These have 4 solder posts on one side of the housing, and two solder posts with six screwdriver adjustment points for the internal air variable caps on an adjacent side. Inside, there is a 2 wafer, ceramic bandswitch, 6 air variables, and six coils on ceramic forms. Does anybody know what these are for, and does anybody care to make me an offer for them? BTW, these all appear to be new.

Six strange air variable caps.....4 gang, closely spaced (rcvr. type, non-linear), silver plated, with small, split stator, air variable

trimmers mounted on the side. These are new, with the manufacturers tag still on some of them. Made by Radio Condenser Co., date; 4-9-49 or thereabout. Make an offer for one or all.

Two, two gang potentiometers. These are mil-spec, wirewound, 2.5"+-diam, 4" long, with phenolic standoffs and a 3/8" shaft. Anybody want them? pay for the shipping and they're yours!

Now for the details. First, Larry's rules apply; and I will show favoritism to those who have done good by me in the past. Second, don't shoot me an E-mail which includes the entire text of my posting, copy only those parts that you are interested in and make me an offer. If you are interested in anything that I have listed please contact me via E-mail, with the SUBJECT of your message beginning with the words "I WANT.....". This will allow me to do a sorting and be more prompt in my responses. The clock is ticking, ten days until the first trip to the dumpster!

--

Tom Bowes  
KK8M  
35332 Churchill  
Richmond, Michigan USA

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: djhutch@concentric.net  
Subject: Modulator Manual Needed  
Message-ID: <32E2BE33.5802@concentric.net>

I ran across a rather off piece of equipment today. Apparently the Johnson Adventurer transmitter, which is a crystal controlled novice transmitter, had a screen modulator AM add on, which I found today.

Anyone have a manual for this beastie?

73's

Dave Hutchison K9HT

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com  
Subject: Re: more on "Receivers vs U-Boats"

Message-ID: <970119113117\_913164001@emout09.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 17:29:18 EST, jproc@bellglobal.com writes:

<< Some of these ships were equipped with the IP500 regen receiver whose oscillations could be picked up for a 100 miles at sea under ideal conditions. (Range increases when receiving in a relatively noise free >>

i sincerely doubt that any receiver known, could under the very best of conditions, be heard at 100 miles. this is the approx rated range for a liferaft radio with 5w input power and a kite antenna. the IP receivers did not use a power tube at HV as the detector. i don't know the IP circuit but regen detectors generally operate at 100v Ep area with only a couple mA. consider also that one does not tune the antenna to the receiver for maximum aerial current or maximum plate current: so the "transmitter loading" is fairly haphazard. and best operating practice for the operator called for loosely coupling the antenna to the tuned circuit to maximize selectivity and stability.

it would be interesting to know more about how the change to (slightly) more modern equipment was mandated. FCC type acceptance rules would have simply achieved this as a condition of licensing. The UK-published book Dowsett's Manual of Radiotelegraphy, about 1940 edition, shows some of the earlier, really simple receivers as well as the more current equipment.

thanks for the very interesting info on the radar. i should have realized that the same effects apply at UHF: it's improbable that any U-boat uhf receiver could be reliably used as a homing target at reasonable search distances. hue miller

th  
s  
(

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: Ho4bart@aol.com

Subject: more re: ARC-5's, museums & such

Message-ID: <970119132952\_2090578173@emout03.mail.aol.com>

my own <opinion> is that i would rather, if i had to go the museum route, choose a smaller, privately owned venue. i'm thinking of an example in spokane wa., the Forest Service museum with actual fire-spotting tower and numerous example of comm gear from heliographs to squalkie talkies. it would be difficult to match the intensity of devotion to the subject by replacing Ray with a museum employee. plus, the items are never rotated out

of display, are meticulously maintained, and smaller associated parts don't get lost, or carried off. it's probably true you can't visit at 0800 on a sunday, but having to do some minimal inquiry and planning is not a bad price for this fine an experience. and, on the arc-5 historic collection fate, i have discussed this for years with a collector friend. i thot this informed quote of his was (maybe) (i hope) worth forwarding:

<< Whats ironic here is the fact I begged this guy to get all the "stuff" to a private museum where it could be seen....he even had seconds!!!.....so many people asked him that, human nature being what it is, he figured that "he really had something"!...so he would get a better deal with a "tax write-off". It is true also that, at the time, the only private 501(c)3 museum was (either) AWA or ? and the did not want the "aluminum junk!!!>>

hue miller

-----  
Forwarded message:

Subj: Re: ARC-5 and SCR-274N Manuf. Types  
From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: don merz <71333.144@CompuServe.COM>  
Subject: Odd Gear/Literature FS  
Message-ID: <970119223145\_71333.144\_DHB62-1@CompuServe.COM>

#### Vintage Radio Gear and Literature For Sale

CONTACT: Don Merz, N3RHT: 47 Hazel Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15228.  
412-234-8819 (weekdays, EST or leave a message anytime).  
71333.144@compuserve.com Trades and offers welcome!

Military TV-7/U tube tester. Excellent appearance inside and out. With book, one adapter and pin straighteners. When I tested this, the raedings seemed to be consistently low versus my Hickok 533. I replaced a very weak 83 rectifier tube with a known good one but that didn't improve things. As-is. \$35

Military PE-104A vibrator power supply for the BC-654 transmitter/receiver of SCR-284. New-In-Box. \$29

Military BC-453 "command set" receiver. VLF radio covering 190kc-550kc. Excellent original condition. \$29

RCA WV-77E Voltohmyst VTVM. Low-end VTVM that may have originally been a kit. Works. Has internal battery mod that is poorly done though easily corrected. Looks good. With poor manual photocopy and a stained original copy of "Servicing Is Easy With An RCA Voltohmyst." \$15

Wang "Reversible Counter Model 2100." Rackmount Nixie-Tube counter. Unworking. As-is. \$8

Literature: All prices include postage.

Autek QF-1A original manual: \$5 PPD  
Fisher 50-R-2 FM-AM tuner original manual: \$6 PPD  
General Radio 650A Impedance Bridge manual photocopy: \$5 PPD  
General Radio 1305-A LF Oscillator original Manual: \$5 PPD  
Gonset G-66B copy of service instructions and schematic section of the manual: \$4 PPD  
Gonset Communicator IV/2 Meters original manual: \$12 PPD  
Gonset Communicator IV/2 Meters Manual Photocopy: \$5 PPD. 2 available.  
Hallicrafters S-39 manual photocopy: \$8 PPD  
Heath GD-125 Q-multiplier manual photocopy. \$6 PPD  
Heathkit DX-100 manual photocopy with original chart titled "Average Voltages At Various Checkpoints." \$9 PPD  
Heathkit Electronic Switch S-3 original manual: \$5 PPD  
Heathkit SB-610 monitor scope manual photocopy: \$6 PPD  
MFJ 408/406 Deluxe Electronic Keyer original manual: \$2 PPD  
Military CV-591 SSB Converter manual photocopy: \$6 PPD  
Military OZ-1 Tube Tester original manual: \$7 PPD  
Military RBZ manual photocopy. \$9 PPD  
Military AN/URM-25F manual photocopy (Navships 92495). \$8 PPD  
Military original schematic page from AN 08-30ART-13-5 manual. \$5 PPD  
Military Wireless Set #19 Mark II manual photocopy: \$11 PPD

The Electrical Experimenter magazine, July, 1917. Excellent condition. \$18

#### WANTED

I need some command set case screws, preferably black. I also need a junker command set receiver with all the internal underchassis parts. I don't need any case parts or tubes--just the caps/etc under the chassis. Another weird command set thing I need is one of those aluminum screw-on lever switches that went on the "A-L" switch on those sets that could accept both regular antenna and "loop" connections. Any help appreciated.

INFORMATION NEEDED: Manual copy or any info needed on:

Northern Radio Frequency Shift Diversity Converter Model 3, Type 174

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: wb6zwc@ns.net  
Subject: old transmitter  
Message-ID: <199701192316.PAA02611@phantom.ns.net>

Ready for the trash but ----- made in 1944. tubes are 0C3, 6X5,

and two 6AQ5's. Looks like 20mtrs and 10 mtrs. Good for parts but looks like it is all there.

Fifteen bucks should cover shipping unless you are close.

No name plate.

=====

Richard@Sacramento

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: DCPIN@aol.com  
Subject: Pinellas Park hamfest- 6N2 kit  
Message-ID: <970119134025\_1177263498@emout05.mail.aol.com>

I saw a Johnson 6N2 Kit, in the original box never been put together. Some fellows from a church were selling the gear. They were asking \$150 for it and had no takers. A lot of lookers but no takers. I suggested they bring it to this list, someone is bound to want it. Hope he does.

Regards, Chris K04QW

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: wb6zwc@ns.net  
Subject: Power Resistors  
Message-ID: <199701192354.PAA05399@phantom.ns.net>

Have 22 50 ohm 160 watts resistors. Let's talk!

=====

Richard@Sacramento

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: wb6zwc@ns.net  
Subject: Power Resistors  
Message-ID: <199701200222.SAA16477@phantom.ns.net>

Previous message "22 50 ohm @ 160 watts resistors" "let's talk".

Have had a new look at the resistors and they all have the lettering "N.I." What do you know non-inductive resistors. Try and find those anyplace today....

Rules of Ware!

=====

Richard@Sacramento

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: Thomas Bowes <bowes@klondyke.net>

Subject: R390a Audio Mod Info Update

Message-ID: <32E18E02.4E53@klondyke.net>

For those wondering where on earth the audio modification information that they sent for is hiding, I can only say, "sorry for the delay". Unfortunately, Bill Kleronomos and I got our signals crossed about who was going to do what, and when. I sent a preliminary copy of the information package out to Bill on last Monday for his review. As soon as I get his information and comments back I will update my files, actually do a mod with the new circuit and information, and get things sent out to all of you who are waiting. Don't despair, I haven't forgotten. So far, there are about 30 requests for the information, and I intend to include a surprise for all of those who have been so patient.

--

Tom Bowes

KK8M

Richmond, Michigan USA

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: Ho4bart@aol.com

Subject: Re: Radiation

Message-ID: <970119133237\_782087940@emout13.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 18:18:00 EST, anthony@ix.netcom.com (-=Tony=-) writes:

<< Walter, this is very true but the biggest offender was the 6B4G (number from recall) shunt regulator which emitted several times >>

didn't this bulb appear in a new improved, lead shielded envelope,



that weighed several times as much? hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: DArney@gnn.com (Dan Arney)

Subject: RADIATION POINTS REF EQUIP.

Message-ID: <199701190255.VAA14089@mail-e2b.gnn.com>

Well gang I flew for E.G. & G. better known as EGG Inc under contract for the AEC out of Las Vegas using a Martin 404 outfitted for Airborne Radiation Monitoring Systems (ARMS) we were responsible for monitoring all of the events at the AEC test for all of the devices that were tested. We were classed as a clean airplane. We did not fly into a vented test the USPS plane flew into the vent. We tracked it with some pretty fancy equipment using photomultipliers and radiation measuring units. We had 6,10,12 and 18" ports.

An example when I went on board the plane my tare radiation count was .000125 Mr/mil if I rembember correctly.

At the start of the mission we had to fly over a calibration site which had 4 types of radiation and each had 4 levals of power.

We flew over the site at 1000'AGL (above ground leval) 3000' 5000' and 12000' AGL. We had Nucelar Physcists (forget my spelling) and they said if we stood directly on the calibration pad for about 2000 years we might get a deadly dose of radiation.

We could fly close to a USPHS plane and our alarms would go crazy.

We were also tied into the International monitioring system and as the A/C Comander I had a RED phone on my left that by taking it out of the cradles The BA radio connected me directly into the White House for alerting of any possible International event.

We had TOTAL AUTHORITY FOR AIRSPACE CONTROL FROM GROUND LEVEL TO 24000 'AGL (that is if we had not stalled and fell out of the sky for 3 or 4000'. Lawerance Livermore took over ABV FL240 with long wing B-57's highly modified.

Lot's of stuff that we did is still CLASSIFIED TODAY AND IS STILL GOING ON at this time and it can see your dial or sw. from WAAAAAYYYY UPPP THERRRREEE like in orbit.

Basically scrape all of the stuff off and put it in your bagel with cream cheese and chase it with coffee it may end your life by 1 or 2 hours.

THERE IS SOME HOT STUFF OUT THERE THAT WILL SCREW UP YOUR DAY FOR SURE.

Not on BA's

I just put on my Kevlar flame suit if your read this far.

If you are not into the above field and have a good background in the above, please do not waste the so called bandwidth.

Sorry about being long winded, you can't say that in a few words.

I think the UV will have more effect on OUR lives than thise trickle amounts of radiation.

I have flown over 20,000 in over 375 types of planes and I still have a First class FAA medical can see, walk, talk, and you know what. I have used and still own a asro compass. used it every day for 2 years in the NWT of Canada, my F/O and F/E also used it and we are all still alive and well.

This should put this little thread to sleep and go onto another interesting thread,.

"Hank" KN6DI

I have my Halon out.

From: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Subject: RE: RADIATION POINTS REF EQUIP.  
Message-ID: <Chameleon.4.01.2.970118224825.jproc@>

>

>I think the UV will have more effect on OUR lives than thise  
>trickle amounts of radiation.

Dan ,

Absolutely! I was once concerned about having dental X-rays taken annually so I asked my denist about this. He told me that advances in X-ray film technology make the film more sensitive which allows X-ray dosages to be scaled back. What is more harmful to us is too much exposure to the sun (UV rays). Personally, we have have more to risk with all sorts of other enviromental dangers such as air and water pollution. The risk of radiation exposure from BA's should be treated with some reverence, however it can certainly be re-assigned to the bottom of our daily dangers list. I agree - the thread has been exhausted.

Regards,

-----  
Jerry Proc VE3FAB  
E-mail: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Radio Restoration Volunteer  
HMCS Haida Naval Museum  
Toronto, Ontario  
-----

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Karan Lee Carruth <klccarru@tenet.edu>  
Subject: Re: RADIATION POINTS REF EQUIP.  
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.91.970119120634.18567E-100000@francis.tenet.edu>

On Sat, 18 Jan 1997, Dan Arney wrote:

> Basically scrape all of the stuff off and put it in your bagel with  
> cream cheese and chase it with coffee it may end your life by 1 or  
> 2 hours.  
>  
> THERE IS SOME HOT STUFF OUT THERE THAT WILL SCREW UP YOUR DAY FOR  
> SURE.

>  
> Not on BA's

Folks, the above is NOT true. Ingesting radioactive material can and will do serious harm to your body. Consider the girls that painted the radium on most of this equipment - they are ALL dead. There is no known minimum safe level for radioactivity. Maybe someday we will know, but we don't know now. With the average human lifespan around 75 years, the experiment takes a long time.

BAs are not going to kill us if we treat them with the respect they deserve. The number one caveat is to not get the stuff inside your body. The time we spend in front of these radios operating them is not a problem. Storing one under your baby's crib would be. Just use your head.

Whatever you do, DON'T EAT THE STUFF AND DON'T BREATHE THE DUST.

Internal exposure to radioactivity is MUCH more serious than external exposure. This is the reason for the fuss over Radon. It is breathed as a gas but then decays to a solid which remains in your lungs. The decay products are also Alpha emitters which cause serious lung damage.

So what if it only shortens your life an hour, a day, a month or a year. How many of you are ready to give that up?

I have three degrees in Engineering - one in Nuclear. On this subject, I know what I am talking about. I say this only to impress upon everyone on the list the necessity of not eating or breathing radioactive material. Cream cheese and lox are fine on bagels but not Radium!

Lenox Carruth, WA50VG  
klccarru@tenet.edu

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com  
Subject: Re: RADIATION POINTS REF EQUIP.  
Message-ID: <970119134748\_2090584235@emout18.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-19 13:31:22 EST, klccarru@tenet.edu (Karan Lee Carruth) writes:

<< So what if it only shortens your life an hour, a day, a month or a year. How many of you are ready to give that up? >>

and also to the point: in what state of health will you be, when you're ready to cash in early. ( applies also to effects of personal habits and locale, unfortunately) hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Spencer Petri <spetri@e-tex.com>  
Subject: Radioactive Boatanchors  
Message-ID: <m0vm1t6-00007wC@e-tex.com>

Hello to those with "glowing" faces,

Aren't these Alpha emitters?

73 de Pete WA5JCI

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Subject: Re: Radioactive Military Radios  
Message-ID: <Chameleon.4.01.2.970118214524.jproc@jproc.bellglobal.com>

>The secret with radiation is minimum time, maximum distance.

Absolutely! One day, when I was very young, I asked the TV repairman 'how dangerous was radiation from a TV?'. His response was 'you would have to sit 1 foot away from the CRT for 40 days and 40 nights before you would receive a dosage of radiation which could be construed as harmful (by 1950's standards). I can't validate the accuracy of the statement, but it certainly has some merit when you consider that radiation diminishes proportionately with the square of the distance.

I believe that today's radiation standards are much more meaningful and honest than the ignorance of the 1940's and 50's. Yikes... during the 1950's US soldiers were present in dugouts in the Nevada desert only 800 yards from an atomic bomb detonation. The friendly folks from the US government told them that they were being exposed to very low levels of radiation and no harm would ever result. Today, we now know differently.

Again, when I was young, the local shoe store had an flouroscope which could instantly show how a new shoe would fit on your foot. We are talking about the late 50's here. I shudder to think that the authorities actually allowed such a machine to be foisted on the uninformed public. I was always fascinated that I could see the bones in my foot but there was about a 3 to 4 second exposure limit per view. The machines did not last for too long.

The point that I am making is to take heed the sensible advice that is being in this forum when encountering anything which may be potentially radioactive.

Regards,

-----  
Jerry Proc VE3FAB  
E-mail: jproc@bellglobal.com  
Radio Restoration Volunteer  
HMCS Haida Naval Museum  
Toronto, Ontario  
-----

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Bob Roehrig <broehrig@admin.aurora.edu>  
Subject: Re: Radioactive Military Radios  
Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.95.970118231507.19686B-1000000@admin.aurora.edu>

On Sat, 18 Jan 1997 jproc@bellglobal.com wrote:

> Again, when I was young, the local shoe store had an flouroscope which could  
> instantly show how a new shoe would fit on your foot. We are talking about  
> the late 50's here. I shudder to thing that the authorities actually allowed  
> such a macine to be foisted on the uninformed public. I was always  
> fascinated that I could see the bones in my foot but there was about a 3 to  
> 4 second exposure limit per view. The machines did not last for too long.

Yeah Jerry, I remember those in our local Sears store. I'm still waiting for my feet to fall off!

E-mail broehrig@admin.aurora.edu 73 de Bob, K9EUI  
CIS: Data / Telecom Aurora University, Aurora, IL  
630-844-4898 Fax 630-844-5530

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Jim Garland W8ZR <4CX250B@miaavx1.acs.muohio.edu>  
Subject: Re: Radioactive Military Radios  
Message-ID: <v03007807af07caf26fa6@[134.53.65.12]>

>Absolutely! One day, when I was very young, I asked the TV repairman 'how  
>dangerous was radiation from a TV?'. His response was 'you would have to sit

>1 foot away from the CRT for 40 days and 40 nights before you would receive  
>a dosage of radiation which could be construed as harmful (by 1950's  
>standards). I can't validate the accuracy of the statement, but it certainly  
>has some merit when you consider that radiation diminishes proportionately  
>with the square of the distance.

Actually, the energy flux from a source diminishes as the square of the distance only if the source is radiating isotropically (equally in all directions). If the source is radiating in a plane (e.g., an antenna with a very low angle of radiation), then the radiation diminishes only as the inverse of the distance, which is a much slower fall-off. If the source is radiating in a beam, like a laser or highly directional antenna, then the radiation will fall off much more slowly still. If there were no dispersion of the radiation beam, as is nearly achieved in a well-collimated laser) then there would be no decrease at all of the radiation intensity with distance. This is one of the reasons one should be particularly careful not to look into a waveguide, even at low power levels.

The above statements refer only to energy flux, the units of which would be watts per square inch, or --in physics language-- joules per second per meter squared. "Field" strength, as in an electric field or a magnetic field falls off at still different rates. For instance, the static magnetic field (as from a magnet) from a simple dipole (e.g., a bar magnet) falls off as the cube of the distance.

73,

Jim W8ZR

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Spencer Petri <spetri@e-tex.com>  
Subject: Re: Radioactive Military Radios  
Message-ID: <m0vly06-0000WzC@e-tex.com>

>  
>>Absolutely! One day, when I was very young, I asked the TV repairman 'how  
>>dangerous was radiation from a TV?'. His response was 'you would have to sit  
>>1 foot away from the CRT for 40 days and 40 nights before you would receive  
>>a dosage of radiation which could be construed as harmful (by 1950's  
>>standards). I can't validate the accuracy of the statement, but it certainly  
>>has some merit when you consider that radiation diminishes proportionately  
>>with the square of the distance.  
>

Everyday for three years, when I wasn't wearing it, I kept my radiation

badge on the top of a television to see what would happen. Never heard anything about exposure.

73 de Pete WA5JCI

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: mirage!pamars@uucp-1.csn.net (P.A.Marshall)  
Subject: Re: Radioactive Military Radios  
Message-ID: <9701191456.AA03736@mirage>

Bob Roehrig writes:

>  
> Yeah Jerry, I remember those in our local Sears store. I'm still waiting  
> for my feet to fall off!  
>  
That's not what I would be worried about after thinking about where those X-rays were pointed :-)

Al Marshall            "Real Radios Glow in the Dark"            almarshall@acm.org  
1+219.665.5072            Mirage Computers, Inc.            pamars@mirage.angola.in.us

"The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: dr.electron@juno.com (Richard L Paton)  
Subject: RE: RBC  
Message-ID: <19970119.001318.9614.1.dr.electron@juno.com>

Hi Don,  
2' X 2' X 2' = ~ 96 lbs. of Hot Glass & Heavy Metal !

In 1968, after a handful of low-end garage sale beaters, all Hallicrafters, ancient even then and including a 5 tube AC/DC Halli, my first real radio was an RBC. I don't know which one, but the power supply itself was a true BA. It was made to power two units. I had the same coverage as yours, but up to 30kcps, and I'm sure there are/were companion units of lower band coverage. If you have the power supply to receiver cable, you are fortunate. I never did, and had to use ( about 27, I think ) individual wires with some sort of exposed taper pins and single labels. Really got a kick out of it once in a while. Any inadvertent open connection, or several, would not cause any damage. Perspective: Be careful turning the band select knob, as the attached



mechanisms have such mass as to want to continue turning. End stop slamming & broken couplers you will not find to be amusing. Enough glowfets in 'em. Mine had some funny valves w/ octal base and short bulbous glass envelopes, replacing, I think the (6H6's)? Sorry, I havent seen her since mid 1972. I managed to scrounge up some suitable mil connectors while on a Westpac cruise, and built a slick handcrafted power cable. Back stateside, I hit the home town, cable in hand, and asked the folks "where is it?". My dad grumbled something about looking through a box of crap he had traded for it," to see if anything in there was any good."

KINDA LATE FOR THAT! Incidentally, none of it was.

I don't know if the trick tubes had much to do with it, but its performance was spectacular. I think its previous owner had totally massaged it, and gave it to me only after scoring a pair of R4's for the shack. It was: Zero maintenance. Bullet, no, make that Naval artillery shell proof. Huge. " Total Mass No Object " . Dark & daunting. Sci Fi Tech material, too. Practically theftproof.

I would never have let it go, and still miss it. Some day when I finish this URR35, and before my back goes out, perhaps....

Anecdotaly, I remember picking up some local ratchetjaw CBer's on it, and one of the meters ( RF level? ) left no doubt as to who had a linear on !

If this project's priority happens too slip, How much \$\$\$ for it?

Rich P. " dr.electron@juno.com

P.S. If these were RCA Camden N.J. , did anything significant come out of there afterwards? A friend here worked at that plant ( in the late 50's, I think.)73 73 73

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997

From: Mike Sullivan <michaels@kc2kj.k2nesoft.com>

Subject: Re: RBC

Message-ID: <32E2220F.1C8FA429@kc2kj.k2nesoft.com>

Richard L Paton wrote:

> .....

> P.S. If these were RCA Camden N.J. , did anything significant come out  
> of there afterwards? A friend here worked at that plant ( in the late  
> 50's, I think.)73 73 73

>

>

I work at the successor plant of RCA, Camden NJ. Now part of Lockheed Martin Corporation it is, at least employment wise, a shadow of its

former self. We still make specialized comms systems, but, with the exception of a few small experimental portable satellite terminals, specialized "translators", and Space Station communications electronics, make no RF gear in the "ham radio" sense.

I was told by some old-timers that the first synthesized transceiver (for aircraft use) were built by RCA, Camden. The AN/SRR-xx receivers (the projection frequency display) were built there as well. But increasingly, as the sixties and seventies rolled on RCA became more of an R&D house, chasing advanced development contracts, so that there was little volume production to leave any tangible historical record of activity. The one major exception is CRYPTO development. Much modern CRYPTO gear was designed and subsequently produced by RCA.

The P3C HF radio was built by RCA. We still maintain depot repair status for that radio (1 KW output, HF, single ATR i believe, no solid state amp can touch it for watts/cubic foot).

Mike  
kc2kj

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Paul Bernhardt <bern@ppdu.nrl.navy.mil>  
Subject: Report on Richmond FrostFest  
Message-ID: <Pine.A32.3.91.970119123813.19272A-1000000@ppdu.nrl.navy.mil>

Gang,

I just got back from the Richmond, VA FrostFest. From memory I saw for sale:

SCR-191 TU sold for \$25  
RU-16 TU sold for \$30  
BC-669 ?  
NC 300 sold for \$175 (?)  
51J4 no case for \$225  
HQ-120 for \$175  
R390A with top and bottom covers asking \$400  
other Hammarlund and Hallicrafters communications receivers  
1930's QST at \$30 to \$40 per year

The BA group was meeting around the feed trough at noon but I cut out at 10:00 because I was loaded down.

Bill Meara was keeping a list of BA fellows at the FrostFest so his report should be of interest.

Paul Bernhardt, KF4FOR

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: "Walter L. Marshall" <wmarshall@CapAccess.org>  
Subject: Re: Report on Richmond FrostFest  
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.970119160831.10724F-100000@cap1.capaccess.org>

Dear Paul,

The R51J-4 you saw was really a R588-URR with a 75A-2 plastic dial bezel. Don't know why the Dymo tape that said R51-J4 was on it. Also saw, bought, a National FB-7 in excellant cond. Anyone want to trade for a SW-3?

Walter

Any that's what the owner told me. It had been modified and was pretty dirty.

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: dr.electron@juno.com (Richard L Paton)  
Subject: RE: ROBOTS  
Message-ID: <19970118.210937.6790.3.dr.electron@juno.com>

Sounds like Marconi ( English lettering )? I've seen lots of German stuff  
,  
mainly test eq. that would work great.

Don't forget though, no respectable spacecraft in 50's movies or TV could have reached near earth orbit without a Tek 545, slide rules, and a ton of flashing lights (led's need not apply), no less making it as far as the moon !

Interesting Glassistor topic!

Tell the truth now, didn't you set up a command module in the garage like this, just once?

I confess. Rich P " dr.electron@juno.com "

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Paul Bernhardt <bern@ppdu.nrl.navy.mil>  
Subject: S-36 Operational  
Message-ID: <Pine.A32.3.91.970118223824.20318B-100000@ppdu.nrl.navy.mil>

Gang,

Thanks for all the response about my request for an S-36 manual in place of the S-36A manual that I have. The S-36 receiver is now tuned up and calibrated. I was able to pick up television audio, commercial FM stations and aircraft broadcasts from Washington National Airport. Special thanks to Michael Hanz for replacement parts from an S-28.

I hope to see everyone Sunday at the FrostFest in Richmond, VA. I will be wearing a brown Indiana Jones style hat and will have my call sign pinned to my jacket.

Paul Bernhardt, KF4FOR

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: dr.electron@juno.com (Richard L Paton)  
Subject: RE: Scopes  
Message-ID: <19970119.051358.8854.0.dr.electron@juno.com>

It's 1975, and on my first day as a puke beginner RF R&D tech, I inquired of an engineer (good) as to why the shiny new, leased TEK 7900 mainframe scopes were off in corners gathering dust, while everywhere there were venerable 545's, clipped to unknown breadboards & " spiderweb " circuits, operating at unimaginable frequencies, marked " Test In Progress - Do Not Disturb ! "

The answer was succinct, and borne out with my own fledgling, but slowly growing experience, and regarded triggering stability and resolution in particular :

THESE WORK !

The company sale at project phaseout set off a feeding frenzy on these, at about \$ 25 - \$50 or so each with a cart and pile of plugins ! None lasted to the bottom of the food chain, but I did buy a 310, a Genrad 10A metered variac & 200CD Osc. for fifteen bucks. Wish I had a 545 on the bench next to the '310. And one of those old.....  
And.....

Also, Enough 545's around your bench, on a cold morning when the heating system has failed overnight, can be a real joy, You can picture the line at the equipment issue room at 8:10 AM !  
Warmly remembering, Rich P

P.S. Anyone remember OS 1's from "A" School ? OUCH !  
# # #

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: "John E. Vercellino" <104204.2650@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Success in Radio-Television  
Message-ID: <199701190903\_MC2-F9B-2F9C@compuserve.com>

Actually, I have some correspondence course books from the Chrisy Trade Schools, Inc. of Chicago, IL. The course is entitled "Your Next Step Towards Success in Radio-Television". It covers "Setting Up and Operating Your Own Repair Shop" to "Amplitude Modulation" to "Getting a Job as a Radio Operator". This course is circa 1953. It's not complete but the booklets are in good to very good condition. I'll ship it to you for \$10.00

I also have SAMS Photofact Folder Set # 401 and #306. \$5.00 each shipped to your door.

John WB90VV 104204.2650@compuserve.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Mike Warren <71555.713@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Sunday N\* net for-sales  
Message-ID: <199701191035\_MC2-F9B-8E88@compuserve.com>

Following items were listed on this mornings Northstars Traders Net (3913 kHz @ 0830 CST):

1. Heath HR-1680, "nice", \$100 - Rob, 608/655-4466
2. Heath SB-303, "needs work", \$75 - ditto
3. Laffayette HA-350, \$65 - Jack, 612/881-5737
4. Heath Marauder and Hallicrafters HT-33A, pick-up only - Mike, 612/486-0984
5. Collins 30L1, \$475 - Skip, 507/452-4989
6. Elmac AF-67, \$75 - ditto
7. National HRO-? w/coils, \$225 - ditto
8. "Loudenboomer" w/PS, trade for KWM-2 - Forrest, 218/865-6541
9. Collins KWS-1 w/PS and manual, "excellent, collector quality" and 75A4 w/SPKR and manual, "mint, collector quality", trade for two (2) Globe King 500's. "Will drive up to 1000 miles" - Terry, 715/453-4633

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: "Joseph W. Pinner" <kc5ijd@net-connect.net>  
Subject: Re: Surplus siting.....  
Message-ID: <199701190246.UAA01741@dns1.net-connect.net>

>The second item was a kinda neat "Low Profile" antenna for 3-30 Mc. It lays

>out on the ground and handles up to 1 KW and comes with roles of wire and  
>everything. It is BRAND NEW. It even has the manual, even the shipping  
>case is it MINT condition. This thing looks really neat, if your into the  
>"Low Profile" stuff this is something you should be looking into. I doubt  
>if this thing is much more than 10 years old.

Larry,

You did not mention that they want \$ 500 for it!

Must be some antenna!

73

Joseph W Pinner  
Lafayette, LA  
KC5IJD  
EMail: kc5ijd@net-connect.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Stephan Sykes <:ssykes@emirates.net.ae>  
Subject: RE: Surplus siting.....  
Message-ID: <01BC064D.65CB4500@csg001.emirates.net.ae>

That is probably an Eyring Antenna. They are very effective in areas of  
poor ground (desert), but work over standard ground. I believe the large  
ones ran at about \$10k when new.

Steve  
KD2OM

-----  
From: Joseph W. Pinner[SMTP:kc5ijd@net-connect.net]  
Sent: Sunday, January 19, 1997 12:35 AM  
Subject: Re: Surplus siting.....

>The second item was a kinda neat "Low Profile" antenna for 3-30 Mc. It  
lays  
>out on the ground and handles up to 1 KW and comes with roles of wire and  
>everything. It is BRAND NEW. It even has the manual, even the shipping  
>case is it MINT condition. This thing looks really neat, if your into the  
>"Low Profile" stuff this is something you should be looking into. I doubt  
>if this thing is much more than 10 years old.

Larry,

You did not mention that they want \$ 500 for it!

Must be some antenna!

73

Joseph W Pinner  
Lafayette, LA  
KC5IJD  
EMail: kc5ijd@net-connect.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Larry Godek <AZCOT@gnn.com>  
Subject: Test gear  
Message-ID: <199701191549.KAA22345@mail-e2b.gnn.com>

Went to a local scrap/salvage whatever type joint in Phoenix yesterday with an x-BA member to look for some parts for a something he wants to build. Hadn't been there for quite sometime so saw a lot of new things.

They had about 6 of the General Radio 1650-A test sets which are impedance bridges. My question is are they worth picking up. Quite good condx but I know if they stay there for long, they will become quite dirty and beat up. What are they worth in very good condx? No manuals so thats the next question, does anyone have a book for reprints as I know absolutely nothing about them.

Also about a dozen scope carts setting out in back lot. A large variety of test gear, power supplies, wire by the roll (reel) and you name it. variety of telephone test gear as well as some little coils of light fibers with connectors on one end made by AT&T.

Prices? Well as an example he had some 100th tubes that he wanted \$25 apiece for. You buy em, they are yours, good or bad. I didn't buy them. ME-165 power/swr/dummyload units for \$25. Didn't see a price sticker on the GenRad units and didn't ask.

Actually a mountain of stuff. How much is good, I don't know. Its called Apache Reclamation and I understand they have a place in New Mexico as well.

Larry Godek W00GH  
AZCOT@gnn.com

Gilbert, AZ. 85233

Ex-W6KQL, W8BPV, DL5LS, K0TAA, KN6TUP

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: vancleef@netcom.com (Henry van Cleef)  
Subject: Re: Test gear  
Message-ID: <199701200228.TAA14224@netcom8.netcom.com>

As Larry Godek discourses

>  
> They had about 6 of the General Radio 1650-A test sets which are  
> impedance bridges. My question is are they worth picking up.  
> Quite good condx but I know if they stay there for long, they will  
> become quite dirty and beat up. What are they worth in very good  
> condx? No manuals so thats the next question, does anyone have a  
> book for reprints as I know absolutely nothing about them.

Successor to the 650-A (which I have). Everybody should have one.  
Basic stuff. Grab them. Clean-working-calibrated I'd sell one for  
\$100-\$125. I think Ron Ford would get more. If you can pick them up  
for \$25 a pop, do so.

These are the "Megacycle Meters" of low freq measuring devices for  
LRC. They measure DC resistance to 1%, capacitance and inductance to  
2%. Have a built-in DC/1000 Hz supply. These are what are used to  
establish that a choke is 10 hy or a transformer's impedance ratio is  
5000:3.2 ohms.

We can find manuals----maybe Matsuda, or Manuals Plus, or turn Mike  
Tannenbaum loose to get some.

--

=====  
Hank van Cleef  
E-mail vancleef@netcom.com or vancleef@tmn.com  
=====

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: George Humphrey <gah@koyote.com>  
Subject: Trade Books?  
Message-ID: <1.5.4.32.19970119233453.0067ca0c@mail.koyote.com>



BA'ers

Would like to trade any of the following three books for a 1960s style Radio Handbook. The books to trade are as follows;

1961 - First Edition - Sams Photofact Publication  
"Industrial Electronics - Measurement and Control"  
192 Pages, Paper Back, Good Condition

1975 - First Edition - Sams Photofact Publication  
"Marine Radiotelegraph Operators License Handbook"  
320 Pages, Paper Back, Good Condition

1941 - War Department Publication EM 961  
"Engineering Drawing"  
622 Pages, Paper Back, Shows some age but covers are attached and inside in good condition

1982 - 25th Edition, CRC Press  
"Standard Mathematical Tables"  
613 Pages, Hard Back, Good Condition with 25th Edition in silver print on front.

Make offer or state desires

Thanks,  
73 George KC5WBV  
gah@koyote.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: w7ni@teleport.com (Stan Griffiths)  
Subject: Re: Troubleshooting methodologies  
Message-ID: <199701191030.CAA03226@kim.teleport.com>

>At 10:18 PM -0400 1/17/97, paul Veltman wrote:

>>Hi Gang,

>>I have one troubleshooting methodology that I NEVER violate. I turn  
>>everything on the bench off at 10:00 PM (2200 for those of you who  
>>haven't been assimilated back into the civilian world yet). Every time I  
>>manage to get into trouble is when I try to push it and get tired.

>>

>>Paul WA60KQ

>

>I think that's an excellent practice, Paul. Also, I find by sleeping on a  
>problem that I'm having trouble diagnosing, the next morning things seem  
>often to fall into place.

>Jim W8ZR

Wouldn't work worth a darn for me. I often get up at 6 PM and work until daylight . . .

Stan w7ni@teleport.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: paul Veltman <veltman@netcom.com>  
Subject: Re: Troubleshooting methodologies  
Message-ID: <Pine.3.89.9701190817.A21070-01000000@netcom9>

>

> Wouldn't work worth a darn for me. I often get up at 6 PM and work until  
> daylight . . .

I have a couple of college aged kids like that. When they're home they're up at the 'crack of noon' and keep me up all @/#\$%& night. I'm usually up at dawn and when 10:00 comes around, I'm sound asleep. ;-)

Regards,

Paul

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: BEN NOCK <106312.1035@compuserve.com>  
Subject: TYPE 19 Valve wanted  
Message-ID: <199701190409\_MC2-F9C-287A@compuserve.com>

It seems that for this Japanese set of mine, I will need a type 19 valve. If anyone can help, please let me know.

Ben G4BXD

MILITARY WIRELESS IN THE MIDLANDS  
(the MIDLANDS are the central areas of the UK)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: w7ni@teleport.com (Stan Griffiths)  
Subject: Re: Uses for differential amplifier scope plugin  
Message-ID: <199701190828.AAA25314@kim.teleport.com>

>1. Is it safe to float the ground input of a passive meter (Simpson 260),  
>battery-powered meter (DVM), or 2 wire plug VTVM (Heathkit V-7A)?  
>For safety sake I would hookup the meter, put power on the unit under  
>test, and then read the meter with my hands in pocket.

I believe the most dangerous thing about all of this "floating" business is that we all normally expect a metal electronics cabinet to be at ground potential. I think the dead guys just momentarily forgot that the chassis was hot . . .

The Simpson 260 has a well insulated plastic case so it does not present the same dangers as something like a scope. The Heath V-7A on the other hand, had a metal case, doesn't it? If so, we are right back in trouble trying to float that one.

2. Hank Vancleef discussed using the CA (which has an A+B) and the 82  
>plugins for differential measurements. Wouldn't a differential  
>measurement be A-B?

Yes, and on the CA you get there by using A+B and inverting one of the channels.

Also, on my 82 I see A ONLY, CHOP, ALTERNATE, and B  
>ONLY modes. Am I missing something?

No, but the 82 is missing something. It does not have an "added mode" so you really can't use it for a differential amplifier.

>3. Does anyone have experience with measuring brainwaves with a boatanchor  
>oscilloscope? Stan Griffith's response and his book state that the E  
>plugin (20kHz BW, .05mv/cm sens) was used for "biological research".

In general, Tek always gets REAL NERVOUS when anyone ever suggests hooking a Tek scope up to a human body in any way. They say NEVER do it. Hooking them to animals is another story, however, and I think most biological research is done on animals and not on humans. The real guy that can handle this thread is Randy Zellick, Biological Researcher, right here on the BA net.

>So many plugins, not enough time

Ain't that the truth!!

Stan w7ni@teleport.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997  
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Subject: Re: Uses for differential amplifier scope plugin  
Message-ID: <32E1DFFD.77AB@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Hi Fred and the gang,  
>

> 3. Does anyone have experience with measuring brainwaves with a boatanchor  
> oscilloscope? Stan Griffith's response and his book state that the E  
> plugin (20kHz BW, .05mv/cm sens) was used for "biological research".

My first Tek scope was a 502 which was used for this purpose. It has a very sensitive narrow band differential input down to 100 uv/cm. It made a great audio scope. Most applications of "ordinary" scopes to this field were probably meant to be used with animals rather than people.

To measure small biological potentials you need good contacts and a diff. input to reject the mains frequency pickup signals. Sometimes notch filters or low frequency LP filters are used also. There are often artefacts due to voluntary muscle action. You need to be very careful about earthing the instrument adequately and avoiding leakage currents through the subject. I wouldn't really suggest trying it with the average BA scope - you would have a lot of difficulty. Medical instruments such as EEGs and ECGs (known as EKG in the USA) need to comply with stringent insulation and isolation standards. I'd feel a bit nervous connected to any piece of BA gear with a high quality contact. Current can flow in and cause harm just as easily as potentials can be sensed.

73

Morris VK3DOC  
morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997  
From: Randy Zelick <h2rz@odin.cc.pdx.edu>  
Subject: re: uses for differential amplifiers  
Message-ID: <Pine.PTX.3.91.970118222006.7090A-100000@odin.cc.pdx.edu>

Since it has come up, I have to confess that one of the things I do for a living is record brain signals from various animals (frogs and fish, mostly). Anyone interested in this can send an email as it is hardly a boatanchor topic. What is BA-related is old scope differential amps. While these are indeed sensitive enough and can eliminate the common mode noise which plagues physiological recording set-ups, they lack the special features required for most neurophysiological measurements. In almost all cases, special differential amps with extremely high input Z are necessary. It is not uncommon to require  $>10^{12}$  ohms. In addition, these

amps have stuff like adjustable positive feedback to compensate for capacitive roll-off, and the ability to allow current to be passed back into the preparation "under test". Most commonly the amp is contained in a miniature head stage (about the size of a standard pencil and 1/4 the length). This amp is fed and controlled with a second specialized box. It all comes as a package for \$4-\$8K.

In the old days there were tube versions of these amps (albeit with larger head stages) and they worked quite well. Indeed, many units survived long into the solid state years until FETs took over.

There are some physiological measurements which can be made with a low-Z (1 megohm) differential scope plug-in but most of these are what are called in the business extra-cellular volume conducted potentials. EEGs and ECGs (EKGs) are examples. Here too, specialized amplifiers are used exclusively because they can be highly engineered to do well at detecting and filtering the particular signals of interest. Furthermore, modern requirements for human monitoring don't allow connecting a scope lead to a person. All this stuff has to be ultra-isolated (usually opto-isolated).

If you have an old tek scope with one of the very high sensitivity plug-ins and you don't care about the tiny risk of shock (I am *\*not\** recommending this) you can just hold bared wire leads between a couple of fingers and put the differential ground about 8 inches from the leads in your fingers (use a rubber band to hold it to your skin, like at the wrist, preferably where there is little hair!). Set the diff amp bandwidth to pass preferentially 500 Hz to 1 kHz. If you are in a low electrical noise environment you should be able to pick up muscle action potentials as 1-3 ms spikes of a few microvolts. The spike rate will vary as you flex arm and finger muscles. Oh yea, licking your fingers helps (improves conductivity). Sometimes this works and sometimes not, but fun if you get something.

Cheers,

=Randy=

R. Zelick  
Dept. Biology  
Portland State University  
P.O. Box 751  
Portland, OR 97207  
503-725-3086, 503-725-3888 (fax)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997

From: John Kolb <jlkolb@cts.com>  
Subject: Wayne Kerr Universal Bridge  
Message-ID: <Pine.SCO.3.91.970119200628.25182A-100000@sd.cts.com>

Have a Wayne Kerr Universal Bridge, Model B-221 - anyone have a manual, or can describe to me how to operate it? Has BNC's on the back for detector and signal source.

John Kolb KK6IL jlkolb@cts.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 23:18:52 1997  
From: Richard Hager <rhager@millcomm.com>  
Subject: Were you on 3824 looking at scopes??  
Message-ID: <32E2CD93.DDE@millcomm.com>

Hi all,

I was listenting to some AM'ers on, I think, 3824khz, on Saturday afternoon. I think one or two were BA list members. All were probably in the Minn/Wisc area.

One mentioned that he'd just looked at a couple scopes, one of which was a 1ghz Tek. I believe that would be a 7104, which I've been looking for.

If you're reading this, I'd sure appreciate the contact info for the guy with the 7104 !!

Thanks,

Richard  
--

Richard Hager

+ Ah-ha! Design Group, Inc. -  
+ Precision CNC Technology, since 1991 -  
+ 612-641-1797, Fax: 612-641-8681 -  
+ "I just like to make things" So... -  
+ ...please call Ah-ha! directly for CNC info -  
+ <http://www.millcomm.com/~ahha> email: [ahha@millcomm.com](mailto:ahha@millcomm.com) -

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com

Subject: what i don't get about the RBC

Message-ID: <970119141414\_374847082@emout10.mail.aol.com>

is that the gov't spent all this money on a superlative receiver but the dial resolution and tuning rate is crummy! most of these of course, sat on one freq, calibrated by a type LP, but surely in their range of potential uses would be band-searching. hi speed tuning would be alright for this, but if there were numerous signals or jamming you would want slow motion tuning to accompany the high selectivity. try this: check the tuning rate of the common BC-348 versus that of the more expensive ( orig cost) RBM (hf), RBC, RAO, HRO. the 348 has something like at worst 70 kc/s or so per revolution. the RBM top band, isn't it 800 kc/s / rev or so?? when i scope out an unknown receiver for sale, i set the dial on some even mark, like 7 mc/s, then mentally mark something on the tuning knob, like setscrew, pointer, or even scratches, against some reference point on the receiver face. then spin the knob an certain number of integer times, see what the total freq change is, and divide by number of dial revolutions. opinion: 50 kc/s or so is good for ssb, cw; 100-150 kc/s good for am dx; more than that calls for skill + aggravation. 300 kc/s per revolution or more, bad news. think of the old car radios, didn't they cover the range in about 3-5 turns of the knob, and that's maybe about the most you might want for tuning in weak stations? hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: km1h@juno.com

Subject: Re: what i don't get about the RBC

Message-ID: <19970119.161456.9887.8.km1h@juno.com>

In the Navy, the RBC or whatever sat on one frequency for ages and was used for a particular link or net. We had 2 rows of the RBA, B and C series and this was just on a Tanker! Many never left RTTY nets in the 2 1/2 years I spent on that ship. CW nets rarely changed either unless we crossed Fleet boundaries. So tuning rates were never an issue; set and forget for weeks or longer at a time. When we did have to change it was actually easy with the freq meter. Takes more time to talk about it. The Navy didn't QSY as much I guess on the average compared to the Army.( And the Marines were still using crayons.) Those capital ships with command status and other requirements such as radio intercept had better radios such as the 390 stuff.

Also you have to back up 30- 50 or so years....life and the military were

a lot simpler then.

On modern radios, a 10KHz per knob rotation is considered the minimum acceptable for SSB/CW. Most quality SS gear tunes 5KHz per revolution or less....many are selectable. My TS-940's were stock at 10KHz and were too fast for serious DX work with sharp filters; I modified the digital circuitry to get 5KHz.

It seems hard to believe that I used to lug all those BA's in and out of the cabinets on a regular basis. These days I grunted and groaned to move a RBB and RBC out of the van and into the house.

73.....Carl KM1H Ex- Navy ET

On Sun, 19 Jan 1997 13:17:58 -0600 (CST) Ho4bart@aol.com writes:

>is that the gov't spent all this money on a superlative  
>receiver but the dial resolution and tuning rate is  
>crummy! most of these of course, sat on one freq,  
>calibrated by a type LP, but surely in their range of  
>potential uses would be band-searching. hi speed  
>tuning would be alright for this, but if there were  
>numerous signals or jamming you would want slow  
>motion tuning to accompany the high selectivity.  
>try this: check the tuning rate of the common  
>BC-348 versus that of the more expensive ( orig cost)  
>RBM (hf), RBC, RAO, HRO. the 348 has something  
>like at worst 70 kc/s or so per revolution. the RBM  
>top band, isn't it 800 kc/s / rev or so?? when i  
>scope out an unknown receiver for sale, i set the dial  
>on some even mark, like 7 mc/s, then mentally mark  
>something on the tuning knob, like setscrew, pointer,  
>or even scratches, against some reference point on the  
>receiver face. then spin the knob an certain number of  
>integer times, see what the total freq change is, and  
>divide by number of dial revolutions. opinion: 50 kc/s  
>or so is good for ssb, cw; 100-150 kc/s good for am  
>dx; more than that calls for skill + aggravation. 300 kc/s  
>per revolution or more, bad news. think of the old car  
>radios, didn't they cover the range in about 3-5 turns of  
>the knob, and that's maybe about the most you might  
>want for tuning in weak stations? hue miller  
>

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 10:41:42 1997

From: w7ni@teleport.com (Stan Griffiths)

Subject: What's Your Scope?

Message-ID: <199701191030.CAA03235@kim.teleport.com>



I am wondering if any of you guys use the Tektronix TAS220 or TAS250 scopes in your workshop or at work?

Stan w7ni@teleport.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 01:23:47 1997

From: maccary@on-ramp.ior.com

Subject: Re: WWII Jap set. ID

Message-ID: <m0v1mti-001K4ZC@on-ramp.ior.com>

Richard Hagar wrote:

>While radium was certainly used for some dials, another element  
>has been much more commonly used. "Tritium" is the name I think, and if  
>I remember correctly, it runs around \$200,000 per gram or per ounce.  
>  
>So if you have a -lot- of old dials, you might want to cash 'em in!

Tritium has a half life of about 12 years so any WW2 tritium would be long dead. Also it is a weak beta(electron) emitter so it probably wouldn't affect most geiger counters unless they have sliding or rotating sleeve over the GM tube.

Mac

Lawrence M. MacCary --- A Subscriber at Internet On-Ramp, Inc.

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: Ho4bart@aol.com

Subject: Re: WWII Jap set. ID

Message-ID: <970119120409\_240404662@emout17.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 20:27:15 EST, klccarru@tenet.edu (Karan Lee Carruth) writes:

<< Unless you spend a long time in front of radioactive  
radios they won't be a danger to you if you observe the simple safety  
rules we have discussed. >>

well, how about a real life example: say you had a Navy TBX radio,  
and you liked to use it occasionally, maybe every couple weeks, for  
a couple hours a session. since this is a rec-trans, not a big yacht,  
you wouldn't just tune it to BBC and leave it there: you actually tune  
around, transmit CQ, peak up knobs frequently, and don't stand off  
at arm's length when you're receiving, wearing headphones. this

radio is "hot" altho off the cuff i can't give you readings @ distances.  
( i should do this, but the first time i tried it i was so freaked out i  
just moved the radio as far away as i could. ) can you give me a  
ballpark opinion on the level of risk with such usage? thanks,  
hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: Ho4bart@aol.com  
Subject: Re: WWII Jap set. ID  
Message-ID: <970119120728\_1792364990@emout15.mail.aol.com>

In a message dated 97-01-18 20:27:15 EST, klccarru@tenet.edu (Karan Lee Carruth) writes:

<< Even civilian watches of the 40s and 50s are HOT.  
>>

oh, and what about those watches? i heard a story ( from an engineer,  
no less) that a nun at a catholic school he attended, when told about  
radium hazard, said "well that explains this" and showed a circle -  
shadow on her wrist behind the watch" ( called "stigmata" ? )  
probably a bogus story meant to impress the rubes-- i was suspicious  
when i heard it. hue miller

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997  
From: bdhall@ghg.net (Benjamin D. Hall)  
Subject: Re: WWII Jap set. ID  
Message-ID: <32E2584D.5B1E@GHG.net>

Ho4bart@aol.com wrote:

> oh, and what about those watches? i heard a story ( from an engineer,  
> no less) that a nun at a catholic school he attended, when told about  
> radium hazard, said "well that explains this" and showed a circle -  
> shadow on her wrist behind the watch" ( called "stigmata" ? )

Probably due to the fact that the part of the watch that was in contact  
with her skin was something that she was allergic to, and the circle was  
a reaction... My Grandpa, a Model A Ford collector/restorer, had a  
Model A Ford logo watch he loved dearly but gave him the same type of  
thing. I think the dermatologist said it was due to the nickel  
plating...

I doubt highly that emission from the watch did this...

73,

Ben

--

-----  
From the computer of                   | Collector of fine firebottle  
Benjamin D. Hall, Houston Texas | equipment, as well as other things  
BDHall@GHG.net (home) -or-       | involving Earth, Air, Water, and  
Benjamin.D.Hall1@JSC.NASA.gov   | Fire.  
-----

\*\*\*PLEASE NOTE MY NEW HOME E-MAIL ADDRESS above.\*\*\* My old address,  
BDHALL@GHGCorp.com, will still work for a period of time however.

From boatanchors@theporch.com Sun Jan 19 16:40:42 1997

From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Subject: Re: WWII Jap set. ID

Message-ID: <32E28F60.4870@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Hi all,

> oh, and what about those watches? i heard a story ( from an engineer,  
> no less) that a nun at a catholic school he attended, when told about  
> radium hazard, said "well that explains this" and showed a circle -  
> shadow on her wrist behind the watch" ( called "stigmata" ? )  
> probably a bogus story meant to impress the rubes-- i was suspicious  
> when i heard it.   hue miller

This is most likely just a suntan shadow from the masking effect of the  
watch in the odd moment of outdoors exposure. These are quite common  
here especially in the summer (40 C = 104 F today whew!)

73

Morris

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Morris Odell                               Victorian Institute of Forensic Medicine  
Forensic Physician                       57-83 Kavanagh St, Southbank 3006  
morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au               Victoria,  
Australia

Web page: <http://www.vifp.monash.edu.au/CFM/staff/mo.html>  
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